THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE LONDON PANIC.

Correspondence Between the Governors of the Bank of England and Earl Russell—Effect of the Suspension of the Bank Charter Act—More About the Failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., Etc.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed, on the 11th instant, by the Governors of the Bank of England to the British Government, with a copy of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone's letter, in reply, authorizing the bank to extend their issue of notes:—

BANK OF ENGLAND, May 11, 1866.—Sir:—We consider it to be our duty to lay before the Government the facts relating to the extraordinary demand for assistance which have been made upon the Bank of England to-day, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co.

We have advanced to the bankers, bill-brokers, and merchants in London during the day, upwards of four millions sterling, upon the security of Government stock and bills of exchange, an unprecedented sum to lend in one day, and which, therefore, we suppose would be sufficient to meet all their requirements; although the proportion of this sum which may have been sent to the country must materially affect the question.

We commenced this morning with a reserve of £5,727,000, which has been drawn upon so largely that we cannot calculate upon having so much as £3,000,000 this evening, making a fair allowance for what may be remaining at the branches.

We have not refused any legitimate application for assistance, and unless the money taken from the bank is entirely withdrawn from circulation, there is no reason to suppose that this reserve is insufficient. We have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servants,

H. L. HOLLAND, Governor.
THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Deputy Governor.
The Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer M. P., etc.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY.

To the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.—Gentlemen:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which you state the course of action of the Bank of England under the circumstances of sudden anxiety which have arisen since the stoppage of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) yesterday.

We learn with regret that the bank reserve, which stood so recently as last night at a sum of about £5,750,000, has been reduced in a single day by the liberal answer of the bank to the demands of commerce during the hours of business, and by its just anxiety to avert disaster, to little more than one-half of that amount, or a sum (actual for London and estimated for the branches) not greatly exceeding three millions.

The accounts and representations which have reached her Majesty's Government during the day exhibit the state of things in the city as one of extraordinary distress and apprehension. Indeed, deputations, composed of persons of the greatest weight and influence, and representing alike the private and joint-stock banks of London, have presented themselves in Downing street, and have urged with unanimity and earnestness the necessity of some intervention on the part of the State to allay the anxiety which prevails, and which appears to have amounted through great part of the day to an absolute panic.

There are some important points in which the present crisis differs from those of 1847 and 1857. Those periods were periods of mercantile distress, but the vital consideration of banking credit does not appear to have been involved in them, as it is in the present crisis.

Again, the course of affairs was comparatively slow and measured; whereas the shock has in this instance arrived with an intense rapidity, and the opportunity for deliberation is narrowed in proportion.

Lastly, the reserve of the Bank of England has suffered a diminution without a precedent, relatively to the time in which it has been brought about; and in view especially of this circumstance, her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that it is their duty to adopt, without delay, the measures which seem to them best calculated to compose the public mind, and to avert the calamities which may threaten trade and industry. If, then, the Directors of the Bank of England, proceeding upon the prudent rules of action by which their administration is usually governed, shall find that in order to meet the wants of their legitimate commerce, it is requisite to extend their discounts and advances upon approved securities so as to require issues of notes beyond the limits fixed by law, her Majesty's Government recommend that this necessity should be met immediately upon its occurrence, and in that event they will not fail to make application to Parliament for its sanction.

No such discount or advance, however, should be granted at a rate of interest less than ten per cent., and her Majesty's Government reserve it to themselves to recommend, if they should see fit, the imposition of a higher rate.

After deduction by the bank of whatever it may consider to be a fair charge for its risk, expense, and trouble, the profit of these advances will accrue to the public.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

RUSSELL.
W. E. GLADSTONE.

Downing Street, May 11, 1866.

EFFECT OF THE BANK CHARTER ACT SUSPENSION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette (Evening paper) Money Article, May 12.

SATURDAY, 1 o'clock.—The panic and excitement in the city has subsided. The action of the Government in suspending the Bank Charter Act has had a reassuring effect, and the run upon the banks has ceased. The total amount of the advances made by the Bank of England yesterday was £4,000,000.

It appears that the run upon the various banks yesterday after all resulted in the withdrawal of only a comparatively small sum in the aggregate. In one instance, where millions might have been called for, only £100,000 was withdrawn, and that by small depositors and customers.

The Directors of the Bank of England have this day raised the rate of discount to ten per cent., or in other words have assimilated the charge for bills to that for advance on stocks.

One declaration for a small amount was made on the Stock Exchange to-day, but no other failures are mentioned.

Rumors of expected stoppages are still current in the city, but they are not to be relied on, and ought not to be repeated.

In Mincing lane to-day there is a very much better feeling, the uneasiness having entirely disappeared; but there are no sales on. Notices are being sent out for sales on Tuesday next, although the number is very small.

TWO O'CLOCK.—Public confidence is quite restored, and there has been a considerable recovery in stocks and shares. In Consols a further improvement has taken place. Dealings have been effected from 85¾ up to 86⅜, and the present quotation is from 86⅛ to 86¼ for money, and 85⅝ to 85¾ ex div. for the account. New and Reduced Three Per Cents. have been done at 84 up to 84¼; Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. discount; and bank stock, 240.

The Panic in London—Its Character—What Caused the Failure of Overend, Gurney & Co.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 12.

It is desirable in the midst of a panic like the present to have clear views on the subject of its real character and significance. There are several different causes from which such a state of things may arise; and when it has arisen, it is highly important that the symptoms should not be confounded. A panic may be produced by loss; crops may fail; we may have a cotton famine; public security may be shaken, and the result of that may be a fall in the funds; any or all of these causes may produce the failure of private houses, which, as they accumulate and spread upwards shake the larger firms, and end by stopping them. So, again, the necessity for exporting great quantities of bullion in order to pay foreign liabilities imprudently incurred may weaken the resources of the bank, and so put a stoppage on credit and produce a panic. The present crisis, however, is due to neither of these causes.

There have been no losses to account for it. Run has not spread upwards from the smaller to the larger firms, but has overtaken the largest of all first. There has been no drain of bullion, for the reserve of the bank is rather larger than usual. The panic, therefore, is not due to the causes which have operated on other occasions, but is due to other causes which it is not difficult to detect, but which it is highly important to understand accurately. Every one says, and says with truth, that the financing system is the cause of it all; but let us try to state clearly what this means. The legitimate business of Overend, Gurney & Co. was to discount bills, which, to people possessed of the necessary capital and experience, is one of the safest ways of making money that can be imagined, and one by which the members of the old firm had at one time accumulated fabulous wealth.

Unluckily, however, for themselves and the public, they took to advancing money in immense sums to finance companies, and similar bodies, on securities which could not possibly be converted into money for many months, perhaps even for years. In order to enable them to do this, large numbers of bankers and other persons deposited with them their surplus cash, which could be called in either on demand or at very short notice, and we have reason to believe that when they stopped payment their position might have been represented not very incorrectly by the following figures:—They had a capital of £1,000,000. They had deposits which were unsecured, and for which, accordingly, they were immediately liable, of £3,500,000. They had also £6,000,000 of deposits for which the depositors held securities. They had less than half a million of approved bills or other securities in their hands, on which money could be advanced by any prudent company.

What their claims upon their own debtors were we do not pretend to know. The shares of the company, as every one knows, were at ten premium not long since, but by some of those fluctuations, and it may be by some of those ingenious manœuvres which flourish on the Stock Exchange, they began to fall some time ago. When the fall had once set in it had a tendency to increase, as the shareholders did not understand it, and did understand the immense liabilities which they had incurred. As the shares fell, the depositors with the house became alarmed, and locked up all their funds in securities which were for practical purposes inconvertible; the result was their stoppage. They applied, as every one knows, to the Bank of England for assistance, and it might, perhaps, be suggested that in order to avoid a great calamity the bank might perhaps have made a special effort to sustain them.

We believe, however, that the suggestion that anything that ought to have been done was not done, would be entirely untrue and unjust, and that the managers of the bank have only done what prudence positively required them to do. The available securities which Overend, Gurney & Co. had to offer, amounted, as we have reason to believe, to less than half a million; and, as their immediate liabilities were seven times as much, it was manifestly impossible to keep them on their legs. The whole history of Overend, Gurney & Co.'s failure may be given in a very few words. Their way of doing business was to lend for long terms, and at enormous interest, money which they had borrowed from others for short terms, and at lower interest. So long as the loans for short terms were forthcoming, they no doubt made great profits, but as soon as they were withdrawn, ruin was inevitable.

It is easy to see how a catastrophe of this sort works round upon others. The bankers who were known to have made deposits with Overend, Gurney & Co. to a large amount, were of course supposed to be themselves in danger, and hence came a run upon them. They in their turn have had to apply in some instances for assistance to the Bank of England, and though that assistance has been most liberally given—we believe that the number of bills discounted yesterday was greater than had ever been known before—the Bank Charter act prevented a certain limit of accommodation from being passed. We are not amongst those who deny the soundness of the principle on which that enactment rests, nor should we be disposed to advocate the suspension of it if the panic had arisen from other circumstances.

Weighty arguments, which it is not necessary to discuss on the present occasion, may be brought to show that when a panic is caused, either by loss or by improvident purchases in foreign countries, which have to be paid for in gold, the suspension of the Bank Charter act increases, in the long run, the evils which it was intended to diminish, and tends to reproduce them in an aggravated form at a later period; but however this may be, the case at present is different. There is no loss, and no drain of gold, and the securities which the bankers who require assistance are prepared to offer, are perfectly good. It would be mere prudery to maintain a regulation intended to meet quite a different state of things when the result of doing so would be to prevent a banker whose solvency is undoubted from selling Consols in order to meet a run which he would be perfectly able to meet if he could sell them. We are glad that this view of the case has been taken by the Government, and that steps have been taken to enable the bank to exceed the limits imposed upon it by the Bank Charter act in favor of those who have undoubted security to offer. The bank, of course, could not, with due regard to its own interests, or to those of the public, bolster up really insolvent concerns, but it is highly important that they should be enabled to give assistance to those who are ready and willing to purchase it by a proper consideration.

NEWS FROM HONDURAS.

Raid by the Yucatan Indians—They Set Their Prisoners' Ransom at $10,000—Excitement at Belize.

BELIZE, British Honduras, May 4.—A courier arrived in town on the morning of the 2d with the intelligence that the Indians from Yucatan had crossed the Rio Hondo, and attacked the gangs of mahogany cutters on the Rio Brara—a tributary of the Hondo—and taken the foreman, his family, and all of his hands prisoners. Two men who resisted were instantly killed, and the others bound, after which they robbed the bank of all the provisions, goods, clothing, tools, etc., and then went over the Hondo to the Mexican side, taking with them all the plunder and the prisoners, for whose release they demand $10,000. This sum is now being made up, and will be sent immediately.

The property on which this outrage was committed is claimed by the British Honduras Company (limited), and is under the management of John Hodge, formerly of the firm of Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, who is doing all he can to obtain the release of the captives.

The Indians are now and for several years past have been at war with the Yucatans, and up to this time they have successfully withstood all the efforts of the Mexicans to subdue them. They have been entirely dependent on this colony for their arms, ammunition, and clothing, which have been freely supplied them, even in the face of the Queen's proclamation to the contrary; and it may be the party who now suffers has had his share in supplying them with the means to rob his gang, steal his hands, and bring him into trouble. It is supposed that they number over one hundred, and should they have visited any of the other gangs in that vicinity they may have many more.

I think it right to state that the Brara is clearly within the British lines; but this claim has always been denied by the Mexican and the Yucatan Governments, and the whole colony was swallowed up by the royal proclamation of the Emperor in 1864. Our town is in a great state of excitement. The friends of the captives and of all who are in that vicinity are most anxious regarding their fate.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A hospital for "Sick Animals" is to be founded in London. $150,000 has been left by will for the purpose.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Probability of the Postponement of his Trial—A Year of Imprisonment at Fortress Monroe—Review of the Leading Incidents of his Prison Life, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The trial of Davis under the Norfolk indictment will doubtless be postponed until August or September next, in consequence of the strong feeling prevalent in Richmond on the subject. Much animosity prevails towards the jury who returned the verdict, and until this subsides the Attorney-General thinks its best to delay the trial. The counsel for the Government, as the *Herald* announced in September, 1864, will consist of Attorney-General Speed, John H. Clifford, William H. Evarts, and Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, the latter representing the army in the prosecution.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 22.—Jeff. Davis to-day completes a year of prison life at Fort Monroe. On just such another bright and beautiful day a year ago the steamer *William P. Clyde* brought him here a prisoner of war. It was a memorable day in the history of the Old World when Napoleon Bonaparte was landed a prisoner of war on the desolate and rocky shores of St. Helena:—

> The desolator desolate, the victor overthrown;
> The arbiter of others' fate a suppliant for his own.

It was a like memorable day in the history of the great republic of the New World when Jeff. Davis was brought a prisoner to Fortress Monroe. He had fallen as did Napoleon. The sword and sceptre of power had been wrenched from him. He was helpless now—most vulgar clay—a dependant on the Government against which he had wickedly raised his strong arm in rebellion for food to nourish and give him life.

> "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

I have compared Jeff. Davis to Napoleon in respect to his importance as a State prisoner. There the likeness ends. Napoleon fought at the head of his armies. Jeff. Davis never did. Napoleon never would have been guilty of the cowardly flight of Jeff. Davis from Richmond. Much less would he have been captured in the ignoble disguise of a woman's petticoats. Though ambition should be made of sterner stuff—for Mr. Davis' career only developed a council chamber plotter and forum fighter—most grievously has he had to answer for his ambition and the perfidy to his country in which it took its deepest root. Looked upon as the official head of the late Rebellion, and the Rebellion viewed in the light of its gigantic magnitude, our Government has never had a more important prisoner in its keeping.

He has been more written about and talked about, been made the subject of more eulogies and anathemas, and been prayed for more and cursed more than any man of this century. This state of facts, coupled with his long confinement as a prisoner, the grave charges preferred against him, and the uncertain fate pending over him, have created a universal eagerness to know all about him. When his biography comes to be written—and the episodal chapter of his prison life will not be the least interesting portion of it—there will be no lack of buyers and readers. On account of this general interest attaching to the man, I avail myself of the present anniversary period of his imprisonment to write a brief *resumé* of his prison life. It is only to be regretted that the compulsory brevity of a newspaper letter enforces such brief condensation of topics capable of elaboration into a volume of absorbing interest:—

JEFF. DAVIS' ENTRANCE ON PRISON LIFE.

The news of the capture of Jeff. Davis preceded him. It was known that he was to be brought here. The order had been given in Washington. Major-General Halleck was here to attend to his reception and disposal, as also that of Mr. C. C. Clay, who accompanied him. It will be remembered how the wives of both importuned to be allowed to remain with their husbands, and share their prison lives with them; how their importunities proved unavailing, and how painfully reluctant they were to return South again on the steamer bringing them here. Mr. Davis was taken to the casemate alloted for his use. An extra lock had been placed on the door. Strong iron bars fronted the windows. A small pine table, a diminutive looking-glass, tin wash-basin, iron bedstead of the hospital pattern, and very plain and coarse bed appointments, a Bible and prayer-book, constituted the furniture of his room. General Halleck personally supervised the disposition of the guard and sentries. In his own room—the back one of the casemate—were placed two guards, with instructions that this number should be kept there continually, day and night. In the front room two other soldiers and an officer were stationed.

DAVIS' DISDAIN AT SURVEILLANCE.

Mr. Davis made no protestation against the number placed as immediate guard over him—and besides there was a large guard outside—but the disdainful glance of his eyes, and lowering, contracted eyebrows, showed a thorough appreciation of the humiliating position in which he was placed. As his coarse evening meal was brought in and laid on the bare table before him; as the soldiers placed over him paced back and forth in his narrow room, bearing bayoneted muskets, and watching him with their curiously prying eyes; as the clangor of muskets outside and change of guard reached his ears through his barred windows, a full sense of his situation must have come over him—his ambitious schemes frustrated, his treason patent to every one, the sword of Damocles hanging over him as palpably visible as was to young "Hamlet" the ghost of his murdered father. We leave him to-night, but not to darkness and solitude, for a light is kept burning all night in the room, and the eyes of his vigilant guard are never off from him. He tosses about on his bed in wearied efforts to sleep; that brain's busy memories of the plottings and strivings of the past four years of his life keep away the soothing goddess of slumber.

HE GROWS CONTUMACIOUS.

The public have not yet forgotten that, during the first few days of his imprisonment, Mr. Jefferson Davis showed a decided disposition to put on airs. I am telling the plain English of facts, without fear or favor, and propose doing so to the end. He had been dictator too long to be dictated to. He had been ruler too long to allow himself to be tamely ruled over. He might assume as lofty airs of scorn as he pleased, and fume to his heart's content, but he must be obedient and submissive. The last he was not inclined to be, and the result was that his wrists were encased in a pair of iron bracelets. Rarey at one lesson most effectually tames the wildest mustang; so this one lesson of handcuffs cured Mr. Davis of his contumacy. I need not go into the details, as they were given at length at the time. It suffices me to give the fact and the result. There never was a more agreeable or gentlemanly prisoner to get along with than he has shown himself to be since then.

DAVIS IN CLOSE CONFINEMENT.

Just a month, to a day, Mr. Davis was kept in close confinement; that is to say, during this time he was not allowed to step foot out of his casemate. He would sit hours in the same position, looking out of his window upon the sea. He smoked his pipe a good deal, read his Bible and prayer-book one hour each morning and evening; but as if entertaining a vital scorn for everything and everybody, kept up, in the main, an attitude of chilling silence and mystery. At times he would shake off this moodiness, and would talk with wonderful vivacity, revealing the brightest treasures of dazzling thought. At such times the

> Eternal spirit of the chainless mind
> Brightest in dungeons,

would show itself with a power and effulgence that seemed a most supernal. By this I mean to say that there are no better talkers than Mr. Davis when he chooses to talk. During his close confinement he chose, however, to talk but little.

HIS OUTDOOR EXERCISE, BOOKS, AND PAPERS.

It was apparent to every one that Mr. Davis could not long stand such continuous close confinement. The contrast to the activities and cares of his previous life was too great. He needed both exercise and mental aliment. His physical condition and requirements were made known in Washington by Dr. J. J. Craven, his medical attendant at that time. The result was that on the 22d of July an order came from Washington directing that he be allowed an hour's daily walk on the parapet of the fort, and books and the daily papers to read. He at once availed himself of the privileges granted him under this order. A decided visible improvement in his health was the consequence. He was too proud to ask for these favors, but he was not too proud to express his overflowing gratitude at their bestowal.

REMOVAL TO CARROLL HALL.

The order for the removal of Mr. Davis to Carroll Hall reached here on the 28th of September last. As soon as the room he was to occupy could be properly altered and arranged, the change of quarters took place. And here let it be recollected that the casemate he had occupied was far from being the dark, dismal, dreary dungeon many represented it. Officers of the fort and their families occupied casemates contiguous to it. The officer who gave up to Mr. Davis the room the latter now occupies in Carroll Hall, accepted as his quarters the casemate Mr. Davis had vacated. As for Carroll Hall, it is one of the pleasantest buildings in the fort, and there is not a pleasanter room in it than the one assigned Mr. Davis. It is a corner room on the second floor, large, airy, and commanding an extended and diversified view.

MR. DAVIS' MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FOOD.

Coming here in greatly impaired health and vital energies, very much exhausted from the severe labors he had undergone, and weighty responsibilities resting on him as President of the Confederacy, an important element connected with the safe-keeping of Jeff. Davis was his medical care. Fortunately in the outset of his imprisonment his medical attendant and adviser was a gentleman of very large experience in his profession, and of broad and liberal views. I refer to Dr. J. J. Craven, during most of the war medical director of an army corps.

He had Mr. Davis' meals furnished from his own table, was careful in the selection of his food, and until November 2, when he was relieved by Dr. G. Cooper, Surgeon United States army, never relaxed a moment in his care and attention to his patient. The mantle of Dr. Craven could not have fallen on better shoulders than those of Dr. Cooper. Alike experienced and skilled in his profession, both as private practitioner and in the army, he has been equally faithful and zealous in regard to the health of Mr. Davis. He likewise furnishes him his meals, and is constant and unwearied in his attendance upon him. Mr. Davis never wearies of speaking of the kindness and skill of both these gentlemen.

SATISFACTORY CHANGE IN THE GARRISON.

A change favorable to Mr. Davis, and by him very warmly mentioned and appreciated, was the displacement of the volunteer organizations formerly garrisoning the fort by regular troops of the 5th United States Artillery and 12th United States Infantry regiments. On the 28th of last October the regulars relieved the volunteers. This change placed as custodians over him officers of vastly different stamp, officers who are both officers and gentlemen, and saying this everything is said that need be.

EXPLANATION OF THE "RESCUE EXCITEMENT."

There was a time as will be remembered, when there was quite an excitement regarding a supposititious plan to rescue Mr. Davis from prison. Vessels arriving here were searched; strangers landing at the wharf became the subject of vigilant espionage; and nothing was left undone, inside the fort and outside, to ferret out the plotters and bring to grief them and their project, should such a thing be attempted. If there ever was such a plan concocted the plotters have acted the prudent part and kept out of the way. It is now pretty generally thought and conceded that Mr. Davis, for one, never entered into such a plan, and would not have availed himself of deliverance offered at any such hands.

THE EX-PRESIDENT A DEVOUT CHRISTIAN.

Another good effect of a year of prison experience on Mr. Davis has been the religious change in him. It is true that he attended church pretty regularly before or during the war; but it was reserved for his coming here to become a full and regular communicant. At one time he suffered a good deal of mental and spiritual disquiet on the account of the unsettled state of his religious affairs; but his old Richmond pastor after two or three calls, cleared up his doubts and dispelled his uneasiness on the subject. For some time past this same clergyman has called pretty regularly every month on him and administered to him the sacrament and other religious rites of the Episcopal Church. I have gone into this religious history here, so that those who anticipate or may desire the hanging of Mr. Davis may have the consolation of knowing the fact that he is prepared in advance for it.

HEALTH, HABITS, AND PRESENT PRISON LIFE.

To the reduced and feeble state of health of Mr. Davis when he was brought here I have referred above. My conclusions as to his present state of health have been pretty clearly and pointedly set forth in my recent correspondence. His health is unquestionably greater deteriorated from what it was on his arrival, and while with no exciting cares to harass he might live on for years, a sudden attack of some disease would probably carry him off in twenty-four hours. Since three hours have been granted him for daily exercise he has visibly improved, and his appetite and appearance are much better. He has not relaxed in his habit of morning towel baths, which began with his arrival and is kept up yet. Recently he has made three circuits daily of the parapet—a walk of at least three miles.

HIS CAREFUL HISTORICAL PURSUITS.

For a long while past his favorite reading has been history. I am told that he has read the whole of "Bancroft's History of the United States" and "Macauley's History of England" and is now busying himself on "Guizot's History of Civilization" and "Hallam's Middle Ages," and all this with a large amount of light and miscellaneous reading thrown in. He is scrupulously neat in his dress, which, by the way, has far less of the Confederate grey about it than formerly, and when he walks out is careful to go out gloved and carrying his light cane.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND CONVERSATION.

It is well known that he has no pretension to beauty, being too tall, lank, sallow, and hollow-cheeked; but his erect carriage, and easy and graceful walk, carry with them an impress of dignity and power. I have already alluded to his conversation as unusually fascinating and interesting. As described to me, that well proven description, if I may be pardoned for introducing a quotation so familiar stands out very accurately as his:—

> None knew, nor now, nor why, but he entwined
> Himself perforce around the hearer's mind;
> There he was stamped in liking or in hate,
> It greeted once, however brief the date.
> That friendship or pity, or aversion knew.
> Still there within the inmost thought he grew.
> You could not penetrate his soul but found,
> Despite your wonder, to your own he wound;
> His presence haunted still, and from the breast
> He forced on all unwilling interest.
> Vain was the struggle in that mental net,
> His spirit seemed to dare you to forget.

For the matter of his present abode, it is most comfortably if not luxuriantly furnished. A neat white counterpane covers his bed, a drugget is on the floor, the table has a cloth cover of beautiful pattern, there are pictures on the walls and the room is redolent with the delicious perfume of flowers gathered in tasteful bouquets. Of course in all this may be seen the presence and loving care of Mrs. Davis; but before she came he wanted nothing to make him comfortable. Boxes of the very finest liquors and cigars have been sent to him; and, in fact, there are those who claim that he is the best cared for and most comfortably situated person in the fort. It is my opinion that he would be glad to change places with even the least of them.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL.

Mr. Davis has no doubt whatever but that he will be tried in June next, and, as I wrote in a recent letter, is growing impatient for the trial to begin. I hear it whispered that he is preparing a written defense of himself. In the refined subtlety of sophism, as clearly shown in his messages and speeches, as chieftain of the Rebellion, he certainly has no equal. It is to be hoped that he is preparing such a paper, and that it will come to light. It would be a splendid modern rehearsal of the old days of Caligula and Dionysius the Second. As for the result of the trial he feels well assured of acquittal, and is cheerful and gaining health in this pleasing hope.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DARBY—LORD'S MILLS DESTROYED.—The extensive cotton and woolen factory of Simeon Lord, at Darby, is said to be in flames as we go to press with the present edition. It is an immense establishment, three hundred feet in length, and contains a vast amount of valuable machinery. The full particulars will be furnished in our other editions.

From Cape May.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., May 25.—A locomotive, with a passenger car, the Mayor of Cape Island, the city editor of the *Ocean Wave*, and other prominent citizens of Cape May, crossed to the new station on this island to-day. Flags are flying, and there is great rejoicing.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF GOITRE.—The cause of goitre is said by M. Maumene, a French chemist, to be the presence of fluorides in the water of certain regions. He has proved this experimentally. He gave a dog fluoride of potassium for five months, and at the end of this time he noticed a peculiar swelling in the neighborhood of the neck. His experiments were not then continued further, owing to the escape of the dog; but when the animal was recaptured, some three years afterwards, the swelling was still as apparent as at first, though M. Gaillet, a Rheims physician, did not think it sufficiently prominently marked to justify him in calling it goitre. M. Maumene states that in all countries where goitre is prevalent fluorides prevail in the water.

THIRD EDITION

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the Old School and New School General Assemblies.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The proceedings of the Old School Assembly to-day consisted mainly of the reading of the report of the committee on the Louisville Presbytery case. The report reviews the declaration and testimony put forth by that body, and considers it an evidence of organized conspiracy against the Church, and concludes with a series of resolutions which declare the Presbytery of Louisville dissolved. A new Presbytery is to be constituted, to be called by the same name and to occupy the same territory, and have the care of the same churches; the said Presbytery to be composed of so many ministers and elders as shall subscribe to the disapproval of the declaration and testimony, and obey the General Assembly. All ministers of the late Louisville Presbytery who do not apply for admission to the new Presbytery, and subscribe to the above disapproval within two months from its organization, their pastoral relations with the churches under the care of this Assembly shall be dissolved.

The Assembly disclaims any intention or disposition to disturb existing relations of the churches, ruling elders, or private members, but rather to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges in the churches. Their choice of these would reduce them into an abandonment of the heritage of their fathers.

Dr. E. P. Humphrey offered a substitute, strongly condemning the declaration and testimony, and urging the Louisville Presbytery to forbear further agitation of the subject, and to return to its loyalty to the Church, and report to the next General Assembly its action in the premises, said action to be then decided upon by the Assembly.

At the evening session Dr. Thomas made a long speech in favor of the report of the committee. The Louisville Commissioners declined an invitation by the Assembly to defend the action of their Presbytery.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Movements—Effects of Cayenne Pepper—Mrs. Jeff. Davis, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Both sections of the Union party held City Conventions last night, and adopted resolutions which, in substance, show no really important difference of principle or sentiment. Each wing calls itself the Unconditional Union party. The indications are that all disputations will be finally adjusted and the whole party consolidated.

At a sale of the furniture in the British Consul's (Bursal) house yesterday, red pepper was sprinkled on the floor, and a general sneezing and coughing interrupted the sale. Mr. Bennett, the auctioneer, offers one hundred dollars reward for the offender.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis is expected to spend some days soon in Baltimore.

From Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., May 24.—The birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great enthusiasm. During the afternoon there was a grand military review, and in the evening a monster concert in aid of the families of the volunteers.

GALT, C. W., May 24.—A party while firing a salute to-day, with an old Russian cannon, in honor of the Queen's birthday, met with a sad misfortune. One gun exploded, killing two of the party.

HAMILTON, C. W., May 24.—The Queen's plate was won to-day by the horse Beacon, in two straight heats.

WINDSOR, C. W., May 24.—Oil was struck here to-day at a depth of two hundred and forty feet.

The Health of Senator Wright.

NEWARK, N. J., May 25.—Senator Wright is physically better, and in full possession of his mental faculties.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton firm. Flour advanced 10@20c; sales of 12,000 bbls. State, $7·40@9·85; Ohio, $9·50@14; Western, $7·40@9·70; Southern firmer; sales of 600 bbls. at $10·80@$16·75; Canada better; sales of 350 bbls. at $9·15@13·45. Wheat quiet, and 1@2c higher. Mixed Corn advanced 1@2c; sales of 42,000 bushels at 88@90c. Beef steady. Pork steady at $30·25. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Flour is firm; the stock on hand is small. Wheat firm, with a scarce supply. Corn advanced 2@3c. Oats, 70@72c. Provisions quiet. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Whisky firm at $2·27@2·27½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 25, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were rather firm. In Government bonds there was very little movement; 5-20s sold at 101@101½, an advance of ½; 94½ was bid for 10-40s; 107¼ for 6s of 1881; and 101¼ for 7·30s. City loans are rather better. The new issue sold at 96½, an advance of 1½, and old do. at 92.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 55 1-16, a slight advance; Northern Central at 44½, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 36½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27¾@28, an advance of ¼. 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56½ for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 31¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 20, no change; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22¾@23, the latter rate an advance of 1.

Bank shares continue in demand at full prices. Seventh National sold at 93½; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 121½; and Corn Exchange at 63; 140 was bid for First National; 216 for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 29¾ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 63 for City; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares are rather firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52½, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 34@34½, a slight advance. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 53½ for Delaware Division; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and irregular. Ocean sold at 6¾, a slight advance; and Dalzell at 94·100.

Gold continues in demand at a further advance. About $200,000 sold this morning, opening at 141¼, fell off and sold at 139¾ at 11 o'clock; 140 at 12 M., and 139¾ at 1 P. M.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money has been in sharp demand at 7 per cent., with bargains at 7 in gold, and commissions for currency loans at 7 per cent. In commercial paper nothing of consequence doing. Sales of prime have been made at 6 per cent. The street is much unsettled, and the next mail from Europe is looked for with interest. It is understood that a very prominent spinner at Manchester has suspended, and if the next mail announces the end of the panic, it will not be in accordance with the private information by the *Cuba*.

"The mails by the *Cuba* are reported to have brought back a good many bills. The market for sterling is quite active at the annexed rates:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109¾@109⅞; London, prime bankers', sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, bankers', long, 5.13¾@5.12½; Paris, bankers', short, 5.10@5.08¾; Antwerp, 5.13¾@5.12½; Swiss, 5.13¾@5.12½; Hamburg, 37; Amsterdam, 42; Frankfort, 42½; Bremen, 80; Berlin, 74."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The private banking advices by the *Cuba*, received yesterday morning, were nearly all dated from London, on Saturday, the 12th of May, after the Bank of England suspension had been authorized by the Government; and while they quote money dear, and refer to the panic of the day before as unprecedented, the belief is expressed that the worst of the crisis had been passed, both in the Money and Cotton Markets. In the cotton trade a failure of some importance had taken place (Butterworth & Co., spinners), and another at Liverpool (Wakefield, Nash & Co., factors)."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Gold shows a strong upward tendency, although 1 32@¼ per cent. per diem has been paid for carrying it. The opening price was 139, followed by a decline to 137½ and a rise to 139½, the closing quotation. A large short interest has been created in anticipation of news from Europe more favorable to our exchanges than has latterly been received. There can be little doubt that if the Government had not prematurely assumed the control of the premium the price would have been lower than it is, while the exports, which have aggregated $13,934,761 during the last eight days, would have been lighter. The mere fact that the Treasury held fifty millions of coin in its vaults would have exerted a moral power over the gold market which could not fail to have checked any unreasonable speculative rise more effectually than indiscreet sales in the long run."

REVIVAL OF THE EVENING EXCHANGE—BULLS AND BEARS AGAIN ON NOCTURNAL "BENDERS" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—It will be remembered that somewhat more than a year ago, financial and public opinion frowned down and finally closed up the Evening Exchange at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Owing to the irregular character both of the operations and the operatives in that hazardous venture-place, a penalty of expulsion from the New York Stock Exchange was passed by that body against all dabblers in the perilous and changing workings of the Evening Board. This at that time effectually stopped the nightly sales. The famous "gold-room" its "occupation gone," was rented to other and mercantile characters, and the moneyed excitements of the locality became only a matter of memory. It is enough to say that public sentiment as well called for as applauded the result. Within the past few days, however, the panicky news from Europe which has sent gold up again to a high figure, has also had the effect of calling together nightly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel not a few anxious and eager speculators in gold and stocks. These gentlemen are again quite willing to negotiate their little games *sub rosa* in the convenient and brilliant entrance-room of Paran Stevens' huge establishment. Our reporter last evening noticed a large crowd around the message-board of the United States Telegraph Company, and, approaching to see what thereto attracted them, beheld a carefully quoted stock list with "sold" and "held" rates "up to 7½ P. M. Cute-looking, sharp-visaged masculines roamed around, and conscious of the irregular character of their proceedings, they conversed in tones which, like the curses of the fiends, were "not loud, but deep," while at intervals long little books were whipped out of interior pockets, and rapid pencils transcribed:—"10 Ohio Central at 27¼;" "8 Erie 63¾;" "6 New York Central 93¼;" or "$10,000 American Gold, 39¾." The entry made, clap went the books, and the surreptitious speculators relapsed into innocence and idleness. All this was done more by signs than by words, and proves that "if a nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse," so is a whispered inquiry and silent eye-response as good to a night speculator, as the vociferous yellings and counterbids to a legitimate day-broker. Without questioning either the legitimacy or reverse quality of these very quiet and out of time sales, it is but fitting to chronicle and call attention to the revival of the "Evening Exchange."—*New York World.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1300 U S 5-20s '62..	101	100 sh Cata pf....s10	27¾
$3000 do.........	101½	100 sh do...... b5	28
$10000 do.........	101½	100 sh do......2d	28
$700 do.....lots	101	100 sh do......2d	28
$200 City 6s, old....	92	100 sh do.. s30wn	27¾
$1000 do.... KSO	93	100 sh 13th & 15th....	22¾
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	70	100 sh do......b60	23
800 sh Ocean.... lots	6¾	100 sh do......b60	23
200 sh Hest......b30	20	100 sh Sch Nv pf.....	34½
200 sh do.....lots	20	200 sh do.... lots.	34
100 sh do......b5	20	25 sh 7th Nat Bank.	93½
200 sh do.lots.b15	20	24 sh F and M. Bk.	121
100 sh Dalzell........	·94	100 do..........	121¼
45 sh Lehigh Nav.ls	52½	100 do..........	121½
15 sh Penna R......	54½	10 sh Corn Ex Bk..	63
8 sh Lit Sch........	36¼	400 sh Read....c	55 1-16
100 sh Ches Val. R..	9	100 sh Fulton Coal..	6½
25 sh N Central....	44½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Sel'ing.
American Gold..........	139¾	140
American Silver, ¼s and ½s..........	132	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	11¾	11⅞
" " July, 1864....	11¼	11½
" " August, 1864....	10¾	10⅞
" " October, 1864....	9¾	9⅞
" " Dec., 1864....	8¾	8⅞
" " May, 1865....	6¾	6⅞
" " August, 1865....	4¾	5¼
" " Sept., 1865....	4¼	4¾
" " October, 1865....	3¾	4¼

The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending

	Tons Cwt.
May 24, 1866, was:—	40,279 00
Corresponding week last year..............	5,573 00
Increase for the week..................	34,706 00
Tonnage for the season, to May 24 inclusive..................	359,089 15
Corresponding time last year..............	169,927 15
Increase for the season..................	189,162 00

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 25.—There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is wanted at $29 ℔ ton. Prices of Tanners' Bark are nominal.

There is a firm feeling in Cotton, and we notice further sales of middling at 39@40 cents.

There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the Flour Market, and rather more inquiry for the supply of the home trade; but the shippers are not purchasing. Sales of 1800 bbls., mostly Northwestern extra family, at $10·75@11·75 ℔ barrel, including some Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·25; superfine at $8@8·50; extras at $8·50@9·50, and fancy lots at $13@16.

There is but little Rye Flour here, and it commands $6·25 ℔ barrel. A sale of 700 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal, on secret terms.

There is a fair inquiry for Wheat, and not much coming forward. Sales of 1500 bushels good Red at $2·57, and some choice do. at $2·65. White is scarce, and may be quoted at $2·80@3. Rye is in better request, and 1600 bushels sold at $1·10 for Pennsylvania and $1·05 for Maryland. Corn is in active request, at an advance of 3 cents ℔ bushel. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 87@88 cents—some holders ask more. Oats are unchanged; 1000 bushels Delaware sold at 73 cents. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

In Groceries and Provisions no change.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Sales of Pennsylvania at $2·24@2·26, and Ohio at $2·27.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

War in Europe—Revival of the Imperial Game of Napoleon the Great.

From the Herald.

The little speech of Napoleon at Auxerre has startled the listening nations of Europe. They will accept it as the signal of another imperial crusade of the armies of France. He has played his part as the champion of peace, and now, as the living embodiment of war,

Red battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the shock.

History repeats itself. The restoration of the empire in France under Napoleon the Third means the revival of the imperial game of Napoleon the First. As the Julius Cæsar of the nineteenth century Louis Napoleon, may be contemplating the empire of Augustus; but it is more probable that with Russia he meditates another division of Europe between an Eastern and Western empire. Since the fifth century of the Christian era, when the Western empire of Rome came to an end and the monarchy of France was founded, there have been several attempts to re-establish an Empire of the West. In the year 800 such an empire was proclaimed by Charlemagne, who was crowned at Rome by the Pope, as King of Italy, Germany, and France. But six years later this empire of the great Charles disappeared with its division between his three sons. In any event its maintenance in that day was impossible from the barbarous and turbulent condition of the various warlike divisions, tribes, and races of the continent.

In the latter half of the eleventh century the Pope himself—Alexander II—claimed supreme temporal and spiritual dominion over all the Christian States; but a few years later, in an attempt to exercise this authority, his successor, Gregory VII, was expelled by Henry IV, of Germany, and died in exile. Charles V, of Spain and Germany, for a time established a dominant Western empire, but was finally driven to a cloister by Luther and the Reformation. Napoleon the First, after his subjugation of the continent west of Russia and Turkey, fell at last under the coalitions bought by the gold of England; but in exchange for St. Helena he left to England his legacy of her present national debt; thus binding her hand and foot under Napoleon the Third.

"Within fifty years," said the Napaleon of St. Helena, "all Europe will be republican or Cossack." He doubtless meant that the continent would be governed by the decrees issued from Paris or St. Petersburg. But the Cossack of that day has since been brought within the pale of modern civilization, and the power of Russia may profitably to France be now diverted to the eastward. Russia and Turkey are both arming for war; but neither appears to be in any way connected with the complications of the Western Powers. It is thus apparent that the game for dominion in this impending conflict will be for a division of Europe between France and Russia. While thus relieved of one of the two most powerful enemies of the uncle, the nephew will be relieved of the other by the national debt of England. In all other respects the situation of things is in favor of Napoleon and his emphatic declaration against the treaties of 1815. Holland and Belgium, and the smaller German States, are within his grasp, Prussia is committed against Austria, and Italy is dependent upon and devoted to France.

The grand drama, therefore, will probably be opened by a movement of Italy upon Venetia. Prussia, then seizing her opportunity, will advance against Austria on the other side, and then the six hundred thousand available troops of France will be put in motion for the Rhine and the Danube, and the treaties and boundaries of 1815 will be blotted out.

Such, we conjecture, will be the western section of the coming European war. The eastern division, by concert with Napoleon, may be left to Russia. Against either of those two powers, thus co-operating for the division of Europe between them, England cannot interfere. Nor will she long be able to survive the general wreck of kingdoms and dynasties without a close alliance with the United States. In any event, the financial revulsion which Europe will suffer will be the building up of the credit, power, and prosperity of the great republic.

Governor Seward's Manifesto.

From the Tribune.

There are to-day inhabiting the United States about thirty-three millions of people. Of these, some eighteen millions believed in—and upheld the war for the Union as a just and necessary resistance to aristocratic conspiracy and unhallowed ambition using the fanatical devotion of many others to human slavery as their fulcrum, whereby to upheave the foundations of our Union. The minority of fifteen millions are composed, 1, of the original and implacable Secessionists; 2, of a larger number of Southern people who had no faith in nor love for disunion, but who were overawed or coerced into acquiescence in and ultimate support of the Rebellion by systematic falsehood, violence, and terrorism, and by a concerted outcry, "Defend your hearths and homes! Stand by your own! Be true to the South! Obey your State!" etc. etc.

Hundreds of thousands were swept into the maelstrom with no idea of dissolving the Union, but in the belief that, if the South appeared unanimous, concessions would be proffered and made by the commercial, money-making North which she could proudly accept, resuming her former position with the prestige and power of a conqueror. From all sides these were vehemently assured that, if the South were but unanimous in demanding her "rights," the North durst not refuse them, and that there would be no war—that only by Southern unanimity could civil war be averted. Thus were Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, etc., whelmed in the abyss of treason.

The third and most numerous section of the minority is composed of the Northern Copperheads, whose hearts were in the main with the Rebellion throughout—not that they wanted disunion, but that they accounted the Republican party the first aggressor and the Rebels more sinned against than sinning—who firmly believed that the Union could only be restored by buying off the Rebels with fresh concessions and guarantees to slavery—who deprecated national victories as grave impediments to the only possible or truly desirable reunion—who regarded the war merely as a politicians' struggle for supremacy, and never doubted, whatever might be set forth at Richmond, that, if *they* were in power, they could negotiate a speedy "restoration." In their view, therefore, every national demonstration against slavery, whether by confiscating the slaves of Rebels, or arming negroes, or proclaiming emancipation, was a nail in the coffin of the Union.

These three classes, forming a strong minority of fifteen against eighteen millions of the American people, are now united in counsel and purpose, as they have long been united in sympathy. They mean and confidently expect to clutch power over our country in what they agree to call "restoration," and to confirm and perpetuate it in the approaching Presidential election.

Their platform has been changed, in spite of themselves, by the abolition of slavery.

Instead of "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, and the niggers in eternal bondage," it is now simply "Up with the Rebel, and down with the nigger!"

The calculation at its base is shrewd and simple:—"Restore the Rebels to all that they have forfeited by Rebellion, putting the blacks under their feet, and we can surely and absolutely monopolize and wield all the political power of the eleven States lately in revolt, with that of Kentucky, Delaware, and we trust Maryland and Missouri,—for we are a majority of the whites in those States, and can unite and sway them on the issue of keeping the blacks under our feet; with this monopoly as fixed capital, we can exert an enormous commercial influence over the politics of the old-time Free States; thus their Copperhead and affiliated politicians will be enabled to carry enough Electoral and Congressional votes therein to give, when combined with ours, a majority; thus making the Government our own henceforth for years, and perhaps forever."

The logic of this new conspiracy runs thus:—"The States lately in revolt tried to get out of the Union but failed; hence, they were never out; hence, they have forfeited no right which they ever possessed; hence, having laid down their arms, they are now entitled to be represented in Congress, and to do in all things as though they had never revolted."

This logic, followed to its legitimate conclusions, makes the overthrow of slavery a lawless usurpation, and every exaction or condition insisted on by President Johnson a naked abuse of military power. If it be just, not only these, but the Congressional test oath, and every disability inflicted on the late Rebels, are invalid and impertinent.

Governor Seward does not say this in his last Auburn speech. He simply presents his play of *Hamlet* with the part of "Hamlet" carefully erased. To the four millions of loyal blacks, the one hundred and eighty thousand black soldiers who presented their breasts to Rebel bayonets in defense of the Union, he virtually says, "You shall have such rights in the restored Union as your defeated, humbled, chagrined, wrathful Rebel masters—defeated in part by your arms—shall see fit to accord you." Is this the proverbial gratitude of republics? Let us hear Mr. Seward's own callous, evasive statement of the problem:—

> "Another class of these partisans insist that Congress shall secure the right of suffrage for the African race in the States lately involved in rebellion. Six months have been, perhaps not unprofitably spent in bringing Congress to accept the fact that the subject of African suffrage has only begun now to be debated, with no prospect that the assent of a constitutional number of States to an amendment of the Constitution to that effect could be in any way secured through any form of action which Congress could adopt at the present time."

Why "no prospect," Governor? Why is it that the late Rebel States so readily, unanimously accepted emancipation, and repudiated the Rebel debt, yet not one of them has begun to concede that the freedman has any political rights whites are bound to respect? It is not simply because the President, with the national sword in his hand, peremptorily required the former, and *did not* require the latter? What use in seeking to befog so plain a matter?

"There is no prospect of the assent of a constitutional number of States" to any right of suffrage for the blacks, simply because they are told by your master that the loyal States do not exact it. Hence, they say, "If you will only restore us, red-handed Rebels of yesterday, to the Federal power we forfeited by our treason, on condition that we allow the blacks, your humble compatriots in our great struggle, to enjoy equal rights with ourselves, then we reject your terms, choosing to stay out of Congress till we can come in with flying colors, trampling your black allies, in our discomfiture, under our feet." The spontaneous response of the loyal heart of the nation is, "Then stay out, and be blest! We can stand it as long as you can. When you have cooled your heels sufficiently in the ante-room, come in, and welcome. You know the terms, and can find the door whenever you want to."

Governor Seward threatens us with defeat if we do not consign the loyal blacks to the tender mercies of the late Rebels. Our answer is short and simple:—Better defeat and loss of power than perfidy and dishonor! In the natural course of events, we must in time give place to our antagonists. How can we lose our power more nobly than by seeking to do justice to a race which never yet has had justice—which Rebels and Copperheads hate with redoubled venom because it powerfully aided to belie their confident assertions that "The South cannot be conquered?" Every liberal on earth—every man in Europe who sympathized with us in our late trial—unanimously demands of us the full enfranchisement of the blacks. You cannot find in all Europe one man who calls himself a republican or democrat who is not zealous in this demand. If we are doomed to fall before the oligarchy which so long ruled the land with a rod of iron, why is not this the best possible issue on which to be divested of power?

But who knows that we are doomed? Montgomery Blair thought he wore our scalp in his belt when he returned last fall to Washington from stumping our State for the Democratic ticket; but he didn't. Governor Seward has ere now proved inapt at prophecy: how can we be sure that he reads aright the stars to-day?

We do not care to follow the Premier through his discussion of the President's vetoes, nor of the propriety of admitting to Congress loyal representatives from certain States lately in revolt. These are known to be matters of circumstance and detail, merely thrown in as make-weights in the grand controversy. "Has the triumphant nation a right, in restoring the Rebel States to their former power in the Federal Councils, to exact guarantees that its loyal upholders, who are a majority of the people in several of those States, and a very large proportion in the residue, shall henceforth enjoy equal power and consideration with pardoned Rebels? Or shall they be left entirely at those Rebels' mercy?" Governor Seward clearly places himself in line with the Copperheads and Rebels on this issue. He will induce but few of those who have hitherto followed, upheld, and honored him, to train in that company. Justice, gratitude, and public safety combine to dissuade them. He talks softly, smoothly, plausibly, but with no such force and cogency as in the grand old days when his voice rang over the land with his heart in it. He is able to darken the future of the great and patriotic party which once looked to him for inspiration and guidance, but the lurid shadow he casts over its fortunes refracts no light upon his own.

The Financial Panic in England—Its Causes and Features.

From the Times.

The financial excitement in England cannot be said to have occurred unawares. The culminating point has been reached suddenly, as it always has been in similar circumstances, but for some time past it has been distinctly indicated. The collapse consequent upon a period of excessive inflation had already begun, and the enormous depreciation which has been going on in certain commodities, and in securities of almost every description, has both hastened the disaster and contributed to its intensity. Compared with the panic of 1857 this difference is evident—*then*, external influences precipitated difficulty, and were the immediate causes of the crisis; *now*, the operating causes are mainly domestic, the effect arising out of the warlike prospect in Continental Europe being but secondary in its bearing upon the London market. There is another distinction, too, of which the United States may well be proud. In 1857 the drain of gold was from England to this country, the first great failure—that of Dennistoun & Co., of Glasgow—having been a result of embarrassments on this side of the Atlantic. In the present instance, instead of inducing business trouble, we are contributing munificently to the mitigation of misfortunes for which neither our trade nor speculations can in any degree be held accountable.

What may be termed the key-note of the difficulty has been equally distinct in each case. The Dennistoun failure pointed to the American trade as the controlling weakness of the time. In the same manner, the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. now reveals the relation of the financial companies which have sprung up like mushrooms in the British metropolis to the period of inflation through which England has passed, and the want of real strength which has characterized the most pretentious of these concerns. Perhaps the Credit Mobilier, of Paris, should be regarded as the great exemplar which the speculators of London had in view at the outset. Its facilities for promoting gigantic undertakings, its potency as a competitor with the most wealthy capitalists, and the opportunities it offered for boundless speculation, were considerations which no doubt weighed heavily in the minds of those who afterwards became the organizers of financial companies on the opposite side of the Channel. Be this as it may, the discount-house of Gurney & Co., with unlimited liability attaching to its partners, was converted into a huge financial company, on the principle of unlimited liability, with prominent railway men among its directing partners, and with an actually paid-in cash capital only partially representing its nominal basis of operations. Companies of this nature then multiplied rapidly. Freed from the old liability of partners, and tempted by the prospect of prodigious profit, speculators with money and speculators without money rushed into them with a recklessness which should hereafter moderate the reproaches of our English cousins.

Nothing was more easy than the creation of financial companies, with nominal capitals of millions, of which but a fraction had really been contributed by the stockholders. They were so many financial pyramids inverted—a great pile of credit resting upon a minute amount of cash. The companies, nevertheless, went to work lending money to help all sorts of enterprises, and paying dividends which looked like usurious profit. The money they advanced, however, was for the most part not their own. They were mere discounting agencies, assuming hazardous risks with the chance of enormous profit, and hypothecating the securities they received to obtain the money for their customers. The remainder of the story may be soon told. The securities on which the companies had obtained and in turn made advances, shared the extraordinary depreciation which has been observable in the English market since the commencement of the present year; and the banks that had supplied the funds shrank from an extension of their investments. In some cases—as in the continental railroads, in which many great contractors are deeply engaged—the further negotiation of loans became impossible. The financial companies, themselves unable to borrow, were no longer able to lend; and their available cash capital being utterly unequal to their business, a stoppage ensued. The largest of the companies were the first to suspend, and then sprang up the panic, which, according to our present advices, although it may be but temporary, has had no parallel since 1825.

Although, then, the sudden and almost unprecedented rise in the Bank of England rate of discount, and its final refusal to assist the financial companies on any terms, must be regarded as the immediate cause of the excitement, the real source of the embarrassment must be sought in other directions. So, again, with reference to the drain of gold from England to the continent, attendant upon the prevalence of a war panic. That is but a subsidiary cause, involving issues connected with the policy and charter of the bank, but affording an inadequate explanation of results which are mainly attributable to prolonged inflation.

The Oracle of Auxerre.

From the Daily News.

When the French Emperor, in response to the address of welcome of the Mayor of Auxerre, said, addressing the populace of that town, "in the midst of you I breathe at ease, for it is among the laborious populations of the towns and rural districts that I find the true genius of France," he expressed no more significantly his friendly feeling towards the lower classes of the French people than he had long before done when a prisoner in the Fortress of Ham after his unsuccessful attempt at revolution in 1840. In his "Historical Fragments," a social and political essay written during his incarceration, he expressed his resolve to act always in the "interests of the masses, the sources of all right and of all wealth, although destitute of the one and without guarantee for the other."

Thus, then, when we find the ex-philosopher of the prison at Ham—to-day the great Emperor with almost boundless power—speaking words of encouragement to the masses, it is not to be supposed that he is, at the commencement of a deep political scheme, attempting to secure the popular sympathies in his contemplated movements, or that he is desirous of exhibiting his displeasure at that element of French society that ranged itself in opposition to the Government nominees in the late elections. That he would seek to enlist the concurrence of the mass of the French people in his plans, whatever they may be, is natural; but he would scarcely attempt to propitiate one class at the expense of the friendship of another.

But it is his declaration that, in common with the inhabitants of the borough of Auxerre, in which town, according to the words of its Mayor, "the sacred fire of attachment to the empire has always been kept burning even in the darkest times," he detested those treaties of 1815, whereby the armed coalition against France made nugatory the splendid fruits of that empire's existence, that his utterances, oracular though they be, partake of an ominous significance. It gives evidence that in that sombre nature of his the fire of delayed vengeance is not extinguished; that the wrong done to the head of his house and the founder of his family is not forgotten; that the retributive debt that France owes to those who gloried in her shame must some day be paid.

No wonder, then, that the gossip-mongers of Paris and the quidnuncs of the continent should see in his weighty words at Auxerre testimony to his contemplated action in the pending German quarrel. And it is upon a troubled and complicated field, indeed, that he looked when he foreshadowed in his carmagnole to the workmen listening to him the policy that should govern France in the near future of war. There is scarcely a nation of any pretension in Europe that does not occupy its alloted place in the foreground of the battle-picture. Austria, Prussia, and Italy are at imminent odds. Of those nations which seem destined to become involved in the struggle for empire or for existence, France is the chief. In a remote way, but as a consequent upon the threatened overthrow of the stipulations of those treaties of 1815, of which Louis Napoleon has just declared his detestation, England, too, may become an active agent in the prevention of the menaced reconstruction of the map of Europe, may be compelled, also, to arm in another cause which has not yet made itself apparent, but which is destined to appear upon the scene in due time, and when the combatants shall have become hotly engaged. This diversion will occur with the gradual unfolding of the Russian policy, which would extend the power of that empire into Asia, and towards the British possessions of India—a policy which, in its attempted exercise at the expense of Turkey, brought on the Crimean war, and which, for these many years, has been the guiding-star of Russian diplomacy.

With the whole of Western Europe convulsed with conflict the "giant of the North" will avail itself of the vexed question of the Principalities to advance upon the stolid Turk, who, in the throes of an untimely dissolution, may call upon Allah, but in vain, for protection from his foes. And thus, in the great storm of war that seems destined to arise from even so small and poor a beginning as the dispute over Schleswig-Holstein, may we catch a glimpse, as it were, of the wonderful workings of that destiny that follows in the course of nations, converting ignoble causes into the opportunities of ambitious and daring men, and drenching a continent in blood to satisfy the greed for territory or the long-cherished spirit of revenge of a single man armed with plenary power for war or peace.

The cloud that now threatens Europe with the tremendous calamity of combined and involved warfare is the most formidable that has ever towered upon its political horizon. With the vast numbers of men that would be engaged; the destructive implements of death employed; the comprehensiveness of the theatre of strife, the mind is lost in the attempt to understand at what terrible cost the nations implicated and to be implicated in the existing quarrel would gain their respective ends. But as the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, so is the blood of the people the seed of national aggrandizement; and so while the conscript shall go from the village to swell the ranks of his country's defenders, there will never lack those who shall twine the garland and the tributary ribbons about the barrel of the gun upon his shoulder, and throw up their caps when he marches away by the sergeant's side to the tap of the drum.

The Torture of Jefferson Davis.

From the World.

It is no longer a matter of newspaper rumor that the treatment which Jefferson Davis has received during his incarceration in Fortress Monroe has been such as to break down his constitution, and to put him, after twelve months of protracted suffering, in imminent peril of death.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the United States recently ordered the Post Surgeon at Fortress Monroe to make a careful and thorough report upon the condition of Mr. Davis' health. That report has been made, and is now published. It cannot be read by any honorable and right-minded American, no matter what his sectional feelings or his political opinions may be, without a sickening sensation of shame for his country, and a burning flush of indignation against the persons who have prostituted their official positions to inflict upon the American name an ineffaceable brand of disgrace by the wanton and wicked torture of an invalid lying a helpless prisoner in the strongest fortress in the Union.

The report of Post Surgeon Cooper is all the more damning that it is perfectly calm and formal in tone, and that it deals only with the strictly medical aspect of the investigation which its author was ordered to make. We hear nothing, for example, from Surgeon Cooper of the stories which have been repeated over and over again, in all varieties of tone, but with a singular consistency in the main details, by correspondents of all shades of opinion, in regard to the petty insults heaped upon Jefferson Davis in the routine of his daily life. The refusal, by express military orders, of the common courtesies and simplest decencies of life to a man who, for four years, wielded the resources of eleven belligerent States against the whole power of the Union, while it would be unspeakably disgraceful to the authorities perpetrating it, might be of very little consequence either to the health or the spirits of the captive at whom it was aimed. A man of strong and self-sustained character might be annoyed, indeed, at finding himself in the hands of persecutors so paltry, but they would scarcely be able to disturb his digestion or his sleep.

The American people, should these stories prove to be true, will have a serious account to settle with the functionaries who could thus misrepresent and belittle them in the eyes of Christendom and of history. But the crying result of Surgeon Cooper's report, the result which demands the most prompt and emphatic expression possible of the popular indignation, if we are not to be written down all of us as accomplices in the vile transactions which it reveals, is this, that the health of Jefferson Davis, which was notoriously poor at the time of his capture, has been systematically broken down by a cruel and deliberate perseverance in applying to him one of the worst tortures known to humanity.

Here are the fatal words in which the truth is told. After describing the general prostration of the prisoner's physique, Surgeon Cooper says:—

> 'Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one flayed and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post round the prison room and the relieval of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably wakens him. Prisoner Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide-water region of Virginia is subject, I with reason, fear for the result."

In a very minute and horrible treatise on the tortures practised by the Inquisition, an Italian writer tells us that a certain Grand Inquisitor, at Rome, famous for his skill at jangling God's work in the human body, pronounced this special form of torment, the torment by insomnia, to be "the most exquisite and victorious of all he had ever essayed." No picture in all that dread gallery of imperial madness and misery which Suetonius has bequeathed to us, is so fearful as his portraiture of Caligula, roaming through the vast halls of the palace of the Cæsars, night after night, with blood-shot eyes, sleepless, and driven on by sleeplessness to insanity.

And in what light are we, this triumphant American people of the nineteenth century, to appear before posterity, weighted with the damning image of our most conspicuous enemy thus tied by us to the stake, and tortured by us, with worse than Indian tortures, unto death?

We make, and seek to make, no party issues with any man or men on this matter. It is the honor, the humanity, the Christianity, the civilization of the American republic which are here involved. Since the eloquent pen of Mr. Gladstone, near a score of years ago, concentrated the indignation of the civilized world upon the barbarous treatment inflicted by the Bourbon rulers of Naples upon Baron Poerio and his fellow-captives, there has been no such revelation as this of the brutality to which men may be tempted by political passion; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischia and San Elmo should be paralleled in the sacred name of liberty, within the walls of Fortress Monroe. We abstain purposely from discussing the nature and extent of the political offenses for which Jefferson Davis has thus been made to suffer. For we are unwilling to believe that any man can be found, even in the ranks of the most extreme of the Radical party, who would dare import such a discussion into the case. Thaddeus Stevens could shock the moral sense of mankind by demanding the "penitentiary of hell" for millions of his fellow-countrymen; but even Thaddeus Stevens, we prefer to think, would shrink from condensing that vast and inclusive anathema into practical and downright torture of a single human being. When Lafayette was suffering the extremes of cruelty in the Austrian dungeons of Olmutz, Edmund Burke, transported by a blind rage against the French Revolution, could respond to an appeal in behalf of the injured and high-souled victim by exclaiming in his place in Parliament:—"I would not debase my humanity by supporting an application in behalf of such a horrid ruffian!" But is it for a moment to be supposed that the most fanatical member of an American Congress, which assumes to itself a special philanthropy, and sits in the year 1866, can be found to imitate the savage bigotry of an exasperated British royalist in the year 1794?

If the members of the Congressional majority at Washington are not weaker and more wicked men than the sternest of their political opponents would willingly believe them to be, they will compel a prompt exposure of the authors of this shameful thing, a prompt exposure, and a punishment as prompt. The President has done his duty in laying bare the facts, and will do his duty, we doubt not, in arresting at once and summarily this continuous outrage upon the national character. But we live in an epoch of Congressional inquiries into national scandals and national rumors of all kinds; and the conscience of the country will hold the present Congress to a dread responsibility if it shirk or evade in any way a duty more important to our national honor than any which it has yet assumed.

—It is stated that there are yet twelve million acres of arable land in Iowa untouched by spade or plough.

—According to M. Jules Simon, there are only 4225 booksellers in France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U S A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t6 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS.
JAMES A. WRIGHT.
HOWARD HINCHMAN.
CHARLES KNECHT.
SENECA E. MALONE.
NATHAN BROOKE.
JOHN H. MICHENER.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 22, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July, or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 31st inst.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH
Secretary of the Treasury.
5 23 6t

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
5 3 30t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHARE, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of national and State taxes.

All persons who have not already done so are earnestly requested to present at this office their certificates of scrip or receipts for their subscription to the new stock issued in 1865, and receive the certificates of stock in lieu thereof.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
Treasurer.
5 23 3t

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street.

Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.

5 2 1m5p] No. 611 MARKET Street.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 40 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock o

SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 912

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street.
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 24§

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS
ON
Thursday, May 31, 1866.
5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove, delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President James Lynd in the chair.

The Chief Engineer of the Water Works presented a communication, stating that the purchase of the Germantown Water Works would require an appropriation of $8449·98. Referred.

The Committee on City Property presented a report in favor of removing the Green House, and reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $1400 for the erection of a new Green House. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner, from the same committee, reported a resolution requesting that measures be taken to make the Reading Railroad Company pay amounts due for use of the City Railroads. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner, from the same committee, presented a report stating that inquiry had been made into the alleged charge that the Trustees at the Gas Works had paid those of their body for services, and it was found that said Trustees had been paid, and stating that such a practice had not been by any means unusual of late years.

Colonel Page then presented a minority report containing the names of Trustees who have received pay for their services. The names are as follows:—Mr. Elliot, John McCarty, Benjamin Girhard, Mr. L. Hurst, William Ludlow, W. G. Flanigen, Anothoy Misky, John F. Gilpin, Lewis Cooper. The minority report concluded with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to recover from Mr. Elliot and John McCarty the sum of $550 each, illegally paid them by the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The majority report was agreed to, and the minority report was indefinitely postponed.

Colonel Page then rose to a question of privilege. He stated that as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the City Gas Works, he had been charged with behaving rudely towards an individual who had been called upon the witness stand to give evidence before the committee, and who refused to comply with the request. He (Colonel Page) desired to meet the charge fully, and in order to do so he read the following verbatim report of the first meeting held by the committee:—

Mr. Manuel (again interrupting)—I do not want to stay here all night. I know my position and my rights, and I want to hear what you have to say to me, and be done with it.

Colonel Page—We will attend to you in proper time.

Mr. Manuel—Well, it's after proper time now. I was told to be here at half-past seven, and it's half-past eight. I have an engagement, and don't intend to stay here all night.

Colonel Page—Very well, sir; we are ready for you, and I wish you to understand that you are to treat this committee respectfully.

Mr. Manuel—I know where I am, sir. I am before a man who is a soldier in time of peace; a citizen in time of war.

Colonel Page—You are a scoundrel. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk in that manner to a man old enough to be your father.

Mr. Manuel—Well, I know what I say, and I mean it.

Colonel Page—You are a scoundrel.

Mr. Manuel—Well, I am tired of staying here listening to talk; I want to hear what you have to say.

Colonel Page—We are ready; step to the front, and take the book.

Mr. Manuel—I have a few words to say to—

Colonel Page—Will you be sworn?

Mr. Manuel—I will not.

Colonel Page—The clerk will take that down—Mr. Manuel refuses to be sworn.

Mr. Manuel—I have a few words to say to this Committee before their examination goes on. I ask to be heard.

Colonel Page—Will you be affirmed?

Mr. Manuel—I have a statement to make before you proceed to business.

Colonel Page—Will you be affirmed, sir?

Mr. Manuel—I have a statement to make. I wish to know whether I can have the privilege before I answer any more questions.

Colonel Page—The clerk will take that down—Mr. Manuel refuses to be affirmed.

Now, gentlemen, I want the witness to be examined under oath or affirmation. I have subpœnaed him here, and it is for you to decide whether he shall go on without being put to the test. I wish no witness to be heard before being sworn or affirmed. You can decide whether he shall or shall not.

Mr. Barlow—I think he ought to be allowed to make the statement he desires.

Colonel Page—If he has a statement to make preliminary to being sworn or affirmed, of course he can make it.

Mr. Manuel—I have no promises to make. I have a statement to make, and shall say nothing further unless I am allowed to make my statement.

Colonel Page—Well, are you willing to be sworn or affirmed after making the statement?

Mr. Manuel—I make no promise, sir. I have a statement to make here, and ask the privilege of being heard. I know my rights here, and dare maintain them. I have never been told what this examination is for. I am asked to take a book in my hand, and do not know what this examination is for.

Mr. Barlow—In order to bring this matter before the committee, I move you, sir, that Mr. Manuel is permitted to be heard. I think he certainly has some claims on this committee as a gentleman and a member of Select Council.

Mr. Hopkins—I would suggest that the gentleman—I second the motion in good faith—indicate what the nature of the statement may be, because if it is simply a statement to be made here and not affirmed by oath or affirmation, of course it cannot be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Barlow—Why, has Mr. Manuel no standing in this community as a parent, a gentleman, and a member of the City Government, that we must ask him to stand here and make no statement not verified by his oath? Has he no qualifications as a gentleman? You take exceptions to his making his statement, saying that you do not care about his speaking unless he will give an intimation of what his statement is, and verify it by his oath.

Mr. Hopkins—I simply suggested that the gentleman would intimate the nature of his statement. If he intends to verify it by oath or affirmation, then it can be placed on the minutes; but if he intends to only make a statement to this committee, without verifying it by oath or affirmation, then it cannot be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Manuel—The statement I wish to make in relation to this matter is of my present course of action. That is all I have to say.

Colonel Page—Well, gentlemen, you have heard the motion. (Messrs. Barlow, Hopkins, and Wagner vote aye.)

Colonel Page—The Chair votes against the proposition, because we are here to examine witnesses under oath, and we are not here for the purpose of taking statements at all. Now, sir, you can make your statement.

Mr. Manuel—Gentlemen, there has been for a long time a person that was a rival for the position I occupy. He has been a rival for the last fifteen years. He has entered into a conspiracy with others to injure me, and I must be careful what I say. I do not recognize the right of this committee to call me here, and examine me here under oath, nor to examine me in any way. I will answer no questions. I am amenable only to the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works, and I will answer to them only such questions as they may see proper to put to me. Not being an officer of any department of the City Government, I do not recognize the authority of this committee, nor will I admit the right of this committee to call me to account. At the proper time and place I will summon those conspiring against me before a proper tribunal.

Colonel Page—The clerk will take all down just as he says it.

(Mr. Manuel then went to the clerk's desk, and recited his statement, while the clerk wrote it down.)

Mr. Hopkins—Permit me to suggest, Mr. Manuel, that you have made this too much of an individual matter.

Mr. Manuel—It has been made an individual matter with me, sir. It has been carried to my own fireside.

Mr. Wagner—I cannot see what that has to do with this committee.

Colonel Page—Wait until he gets through.

Mr. Manuel—That is all I have to say.

Mr. Hopkins—I suggest to the gentleman that he sign this statement. He presents it as an answer to the subpœna of the committee.

Mr. Manuel—I will sign nothing. I will answer nothing, will do nothing more. I do not recognize you, gentlemen. I recognize you as members of Select Council, and that only.

Colonel Page—The clerk will set down this refusal—Mr. Manuel refuses to sign.

Mr. Manuel—No, sir; the clerk will not take it down. I was only answering Mr. Hopkins.

Colonel Page—The clerk will take it down. Mr. Manuel on being requested to sign his statement, refused to do so.

Mr. Hopkins—I think, Mr. Manuel, that your answer to me has nothing to do with the question whatever. You think that this is a court to try you, but it is really nothing of the kind.

Mr. Manuel—I think nothing at all. I say this in answer to your subpœna (producing the paper). This is no subpœna, I thought lawyers knew what a subpœna was.

Mr. Hopkins—If the Chief Engineer intends his statement to be an answer to the Committee, I desire him to sign it, because then, if he be sworn or affirmed, he can say, 'This is my answer.'

Mr. Manuel—Before nothing but a judicial tribunal will I answer any questions. You said, Mr. Chairman, that you subpœnaed me. This ain't a subpœna.

Colonel Page—It is a request, sir. I supposed you would recognize it.

Mr. Hopkins—I used the word "subpœna." I suggested that you would sign the statement, because then it would appear more properly on the minutes of this Committee, thus:—"Mr. Manuel, being duly sworn or affirmed, presented the following statement." I am sorry that you made an individual matter of it.

Mr. Manuel—It was made an individual matter for me.

Mr. Barlow—I make a motion that this matter close as far as this witness is concerned. Agreed to.

The phonographic report needs no comment. It speaks for itself, and places before the community the true position of the disputants in this great controversy.

Colonel Page then said that from the reading of the report it would be found that he used the word "scoundrel." It is true he did so, but not in his capacity as a private individual. He felt, as the chairman of the committee, that the personal allusion to himself by the individual named was an insult to the President of Select Council, whom he represented, an insult to the committee, and an insult to the people of Philadelphia, whom he also represented. It was in this relation that he used the term "scoundrel," and not in reply to any personal allusions to himself. As for the ungentlemanly reflections of the individual alluded to (Mr. Manuel), he treated them in a personal capacity with the contempt they merited.

An ordinance to authorize the Controllers of Public Schools to contract for the erection of school buildings in the several school sections (excepting the first, which has been provided for) was agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council providing for the appointment of a special committee of five from each Chamber to investigate the affairs of the Gas Works, came up for consideration. A motion was made to postpone indefinitely. Colonel Jones made some extended remarks why he should vote against the resolution.

Colonel Page then proceeded to define his position in relation to the Committee appointed to investigate the Gas Works' affairs. He stated that he would do his whole duty, and nothing should prevent him from probing the affairs of the Gas Works to the quick. His path was clear before him, and he should steadily pursue it.

The question to postpone was agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 1—Mr. Manuel being the only member voting in the negative.

A number of bills from Common Council were concurred in, when the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch—President Stokley in the chair.

A communication was received from stonecutters, complaining that the contractors for the new court-house had given the contracts for furnishing stone to New England masons, and asking for the passage of an ordinance to prevent the same. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. Taylor called up the bill supplementary to the ordinance providing street stands for market wagons. The ordinance provides that only farmers who own garden farms and sell the produce they raise themselves shall occupy stalls in the market houses, and shinners shall not be allowed to occupy the sidewalks as market stands.

Mr. Simpson said that the citizens were swindled by forestallers who meet the farmers on the outskirts, buy the country produce, and then sell the marketing on the curb-stones. They control the prices of the produce. They pay no tax, take out no license, but by a combination control the market.

Mr. Fox said that while the bill was intended to abolish the shinners, it permitted the farmers of other counties to sell in our streets. The shinners pay taxes, but the farmers do not. The bill originated in the market houses, among the parties who desire high rents.

Mr. Hetzel said that he did not think the bill should pass, and was in favor of indefinitely postponing it. He believed that some of the farmers were just as bad as the shinners. He thought that the bill should be thoroughly investigated before action was taken upon it.

Mr. Vogelback and others favored the bill. On a motion to indefinitely postpone, the yeas were 20, nays 14. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution that the Chamber appoint a committee of five to investigate the accounts of the Gas Trust, as requested by the Trustees.

Mr. Hetzel moved an amendment, that the committee shall confer with the special committee of Select Council, of which Colonel Page is Chairman.

The amendment was lost, yeas 10; nays 17.

The original resolution then came up, and while the yeas and nays were being called, the hour of adjournment arrived. Adjourned.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—At the close of the religious services yesterday morning, the Convention proceeded to the transaction of the regular business of the body.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read, and after the insertion, by the Bishop of Kansas, of a memorial in reference to the late Bishop Potter, of this Diocese, to be appended to his previous report, the minutes were approved.

The following report was submitted from the committee to whom was referred the subject of Bishop Stevens' sickness, and was adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention now assembled, while our diocesan is absent in Europe seeking rest for the establishment of his health, would convey to him its sympathy in his illness, and in his sorrow that he is removed, temporarily, we trust, from his oppressive labors.

Resolved, That we appreciate his fatherly and affectionate messages to us and to all the members of our Church in the diocese.

Resolved, That while it is our prayer that God may speedily restore him to health and enable him to lead the residue of his life in His fear and to His glory, we express the earnest hope that the Bishop will not allow his desire to be engaged in his Episcopal duties to cause his premature return to his home and his loss of that rest so essential to his permanent restoration.

On motion, the following resolution was laid on the table:—

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the fund for the support of the Episcopate be authorized and directed to pay this year to the Bishop of the diocese the sum of —— dollars over and above his yearly salary.

The Board of Missions presented their seventh annual report. It states that the Board consists of twelve clerical and twelve lay members. Twelve Missionaries have ceased their connection with the Board during the year, and twelve new Missionaries have been appointed. The number now in its employ is twenty.

The following are the names of the Missionaries and of the stations now under the supervision of the Board:—Rev. Peter Russel, Eckley and White Haven; Rev. W. F. Halsey, Montrose; Rev. L. W. Gibson, Sunbury and Northumberland; Rev. W. S. Heaton, Springville and Pike; Rev. E. N. Potter, Allentown; Rev. G. B. Hopkins, Troy; Rev. J. L. Heysinger, Hulmeville and Attleboro; Rev. B. McGann, Doylestown and Centreville; Rev. Hiram Adams, St. Barnabas', Reading; Rev. H. S. Getz, Mahanoy city and Hazleton; Rev. G. B. Allen, Minersville and St. Clair; Rev. O. G. Fryer, Cornwall and parts adjacent; Rev. G. N. Spear, Altoona; Rev. A. J. Barrow, Bedford and Huntingdon; Rev. J. Cowpland, Jr., Salem and Sterling; Rev. T. W. Street, Susquehanna Depot; Rev. W. A. White, Gap Mines; Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., within Southern Convocation; Rev. J. H. H. Millett, St. Paul's, Harrisburg; Rev. Thomas Burrows, Pleasant Mount, Wayne county.

During the year forty churches out of Philadelphia contributed	$1,084 15
During the year twenty-eight churches in Philadelphia contributed	4 233 58
Contributed at anniversary meeting	89 25
Contributed by individuals	54 61
	$5,461·60
Balance on hand at last report	2 574 20
	$8,035·80

The expenditures have been:—

For Missionaries and Secretary of the Board	$5 897 29
For Missionaries and stations not of the Board	128 50
Placed at disposal of Bishop Stevens	75 00
Sundry items	365·27
	$6 533·06

Leaving a balance of hand May 1, 1866, of...$1 499 74

The following resolution was presented and lengthily debated:—

Resolved, That the wide and widening missionary field in this diocese, the new and promising openings for the services of our Church that present themselves under the explorations and zealous pioneer efforts of the various convocations, and the signal blessings thus far vouchsafed to the labors of our ministry, call upon the members of this Church, one and all, to aid in the prosecution of this work with a renewed spirit of earnestness and liberality, and a determination not to stay their hands until, by the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, we shall have occupied the whole land.

After the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the Convention Fund to pay the travelling expenses of the clergy attending the Convention, the meeting adjourned till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 5 o'clock—Rev. Dr. Howe, President.

The Committee on the Bishop Burgess Memorial reported the following, which was adopted:

The Committee appointed on so much of Bishop Vail's report as relates to the recent demise of the Right Rev. George Burgess, Bishop of Maine, beg leave, in the absence of the Chairman, to present the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this diocese, while oppressed with a deep sense of its own loss and affliction, feels itself anew bereaved in the bereavement that has fallen upon its sister diocese of Maine.

Resolved, That in the death of the late lamented Bishop Burgess, not only his own diocese is smitten, but the whole Church mourns the loss of one of the best and ablest of her Bishops, one of the noblest and purest of her apostolic exemplars.

Resolved, That we recognize with humility the hand of God in this chastisement upon His Church, whereby He has taken from her head a father and an overseer, of such manly strength and mental power, of such unrivalled fulness of learning and knowledge, of such soundness of wisdom and ripeness and sureness of judgment, of such breadth and comprehension of views, of such large and loving charity, of such firmness of principle and zeal for the truth, conjoined with the most self-denying and self-forgetting devotion to the service of Christ and His Church, and with the most remarkable character of meekness, gentleness, and goodness.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby tenders to the diocese of Maine the fraternal expression of its most profound sympathy.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of Maine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. R. GOODWIN.
JOHN H. DRUMM.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, for his arduous and protracted services throughout the Diocese performed since the absence of our beloved Bishop, and that we assure him of our cordial sympathy and earnest prayer for the blessing of the Great Head of the Church to attend and follow him in returning to his own important field of labor.

On motion,

Resolved, That in order to give increased efficiency to the operations of the Board of Missions, bring their work more directly and intimately before the members of the communion, it be recommended to the Board to employ, as soon as a suitable person can be obtained, a general agent, whose special duty it shall be to present the work and claims of the Board to the different congregations of the Diocese.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Convention desires to express its confidence in the past action of the Board of Missions of the Diocese, and to call upon the clergy and congregations of the Diocese to renewed zeal in the furtherance of their renewed work.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of three clergymen be appointed to inquire whether it would not be expedient that the Church in this Diocese should take measures to secure a more thorough examination of her candidates for the ministry, and should they deem it advisable, to report such a plan as may seem most likely to accomplish so desirable an object.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Morton, and Rev. Dr. Drumm were appointed the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of four clergymen and three laymen be appointed, to consider and report to the next Convention the propriety of dividing the diocese by a line beginning at the Eastern boundary of the diocese of Pittsburg, at or near where the boundary crosses the west branch of the Susquehanna, then down that branch to its junction, at Northumberland, with the north branch, thence by the northern line of the counties of Northumberland and Schuylkill, Berks and Bucks counties, to the Delaware river; thence up the Delaware and along the northern line of Pennsylvania to the intersection of the eastern boundary of the diocese of Pittsburg, in the western line of Potter county; thence down that line to the place of beginning, or by any other line which, in the judgment of the Convention, will better accomplish the purpose.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were returned to Rev. Dr. Howe and to Rev. E. N. Potter, for their respective sermons delivered before the Convention, and Dr. Howe was requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Messrs. John Bohlen and George W. Hunter were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Historical Committee.

At 7 o'clock the Convention adjourned until Friday (to-day), at 9 A. M.

AN IMPORTANT CASE BEFORE THE RECORDER.—Rev. William McElwee was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Eneu. He was arrested on a complaint preferred by Charles C. Wilson, accusing him of embezzling the sum of $21 entrusted to him for benevolent purposes. Mr. McElwee has been laboring ever since 1861 in behalf of soldiers' families in destitute condition, and his frequent appeals to the public through the newspapers have given to his name a considerable degree of publicity. He is the pastor of a Presbyterian church, regularly located.

The office of the Recorder was crowded at the hearing, yesterday afternoon, to its fullest capacity—Rev. Mr. McElwee, with his wife, arriving a little behind the appointed hour. Preliminary to the hearing, Mr. Wilson stated that he brought the charge solely to vindicate the honor of the newspaper that he represented, in accounting satisfactorily for any moneys intrusted to the care of that newspaper, and to see that they were not misapplied. There was received at that office for a suffering woman, Mrs. Dowll, the sum of $81·50, of which but $60 had been paid over to her. Mr. McElwee had acknowledged the receipt of the entire sum.

Mr. McElwee was represented by counsel. The evidence was this:—

Mrs. Hannah Elmira Dowll sworn—I live at No. 934 Cantrell street, below the gas works; Mr. McElwee brought me at first $10, and afterwards $20, and finally $30, and a package of tea and coffee; when I had received $30 I called to see if there was any more for me; Mr McElwee said that I was very lucky to get so much; that there were others suffering worse than I, even starving; he said I ought to be satisfied with what I got; last Tuesday he called again and gave me $30 more.

Cross-examined—I think it was the 18th of April that I got the first $10; he and his wife rode down to my house in a carriage and brought it; I got the $20 on the 21st instant; I saw an acknowledgment in the *Press*, brought to me by my sister's husband, that Mr McElwee had received $81·50 for me; after I had received the $30 I went to him for the rest and he told me to go away, that I had got $30 and some clothes to wear, and that there were a great many others who were still worse off than I.

Charles Perkes sworn—I live at No 413 Quince street; last Sunday afternoon I learned from Mrs Dowll's sister that Mrs. Dowll had received only thirty dollars of the money announced in the *Press* as subscribed for her; he offered to go to Mr. McElwee (City Pastor) and see what it meant; went to the *Press* office and found that $81 had been paid to the City Pastor from that office; I went then to Mr McElwee's house; I saw him, and he acknowledged the receipt of the money, $81 50; he said he should pay the rest of it or not, as he pleased; he considered that it was discretionary with him whether to do so or not; he crumpled the slip of paper in his hand upon which was printed his acknowledgments; I asked him for it, and he threw it on the floor to me; I took it up and thanked him for being a gentleman; he wanted to know if I was a lawyer, or by what right I interfered; I gave him my address, and told him that all I wanted of him was to prevent the family of Mrs. Dowll from being imposed upon; he asked me and the friend I brought with me if we doubted his willingness to pay over the money? I told him that I certainly did; he said that he didn't talk with ruffians, but if we came as gentlemen he would talk with us; we left him; he subsequently came to my house, a good deal agitated, and said that if I would go up to his house he would let me audit the accounts, and see that everything was right; he showed me that there was one typographical error which made $1·50 read $15 00; he had charged two dollars for riding down in a carriage to take the money; witness asked him if he had so little conscience as to charge a poor woman, almost starving, two dollars for himself and wife to take a ride to carry them down to pay ten dollars; he ordered me out of the house; I asked him if he intended to pay over the other $21 50, and he refused to answer.

A letter was read from Mr. McElwee to the proprietor of the *Press*, in which he states that he considered the matter discretionary with him to disburse the money that he received. It was dated just after the woman had received the first three dollars, and before she received the last thirty, in which Mr McElwee says that there are persons to whom it would be unwise to give even fifty cents at a time, and that thus he had not paid to Mrs Dowll the full amount intrusted to him, that he knew other parties in abject misery, and that he never understood that he was left no discretion in the distribution of alms consigned to his charge.

Charles C. Wilson sworn, deposed, as he had previously stated under oath, that he was acting only from conscientious motives, and fulfilling what he considered a sacred duty, and that he wanted to make Mr McElwee account for the $21 50 collected through the *Press* office for Mrs. Dowll, and paid to Mr. McElwee, for which he had given no account.

The Recorder reserved his decision in the case until 10 A. M. to-day.

MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Forty-second Anniversary of this institution took place last evening. The seats in the large building were occupied from the parquet circle to the amphitheatre. The platform contained a large number of children from the various Sunday Schools of this city. These were engaged during the evening in singing appropriate hymns which had been selected for the occasion. They were led by Professor Rawlings.

The chair was taken at about 8 o'clock by the Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Chase, on being introduced by Hon. James Pollock, spoke in substance as follows:—

He would not attempt at this time to make a speech, but could not refrain from expressing his emotions on being permitted to be present on so happy an occasion, and being there he was richly repaid for any trouble he had taken to attend the anniversary, in gazing upon the youth before him. The Society whose anniversary they were celebrating had been instrumental in accomplishing the most fruitful results for good. The war has opened a door of much usefulness to the Society, and opportunities for accomplishing good were thus presented which had never before been laid before them since the establishment of the Union. The war had established a Union which had not previously existed. It has established freedom not only in the house of the white man, but also in the cottage of every colored man.

In some respects this is the first anniversary of this Society, as it has furnished the work of establishing more schools and churches. The work of former years, however, great it may have been, will not be able to compete with that which will flow from the openings for good which have thus been made.

General Meade accompanied Mr. Chase on the platform, when the children gave vent to their feelings by loud applause and the waving of handkerchiefs. The feeling spread through the entire house.

After the first hymn had been sung the Scriptures were read, and prayer was offered up for a blessing upon the cause thus presented.

The annual report was then read, showing that the one grand object of the American Sunday School Union is to secure the universal Christian education of American Christians in a broad, catholic, evangelical Union, in order to the organization of Sunday Schools wherever they are needed, and to their establishment, growth, and highest efficiency.

The means by which it seeks to compass this end are:—

1. The Missionary Department, employing the men who shall thoroughly canvass the country, gather the children, and create the school by securing the necessary officers and teachers, and by supplying the requisite apparatus of books of record and books of instruction.

2. The Publishing Department, which shall furnish the magazines of such supplies, in all essential abundance and variety, from the alphabet-card and class-book up to the well-stored library for the infant class and for the adult Bible class—comprising helps of highest value for the teachers as well as for the scholars.

The following is a summary of reports for 1865 and 1866:—

Schools organized	1 191
Teachers in schools organized	8,029
Scholars in schools organized	49,602
Schools visited and aided	4,792
Teachers in schools visited and aided	35 383
Scholars in schools visited and aided	263,995
Families visited	27,189
Miles travelled	213 122
Scriptures distributed	5 754
Donations to schools	$9,372 33
Total schools organized, visited, and aided	5,983
Total teachers in schools organized, visited, and aided	43,412
Total scholars in schools organized, visited, and aided	313,597

In some 80 schools of the New York Sunday School Union which have made reports, more than 800 members have been enumerated as converts—in one school, 77; and in another, 67. The Rev. B. W. Chidlaw states that "in the county of Hamilton, Ohio, including the city of Cincinnati, over 1000 scholars have been hopefully converted to God."

The treasurer's account of receipts and disbursements shows how much has been obtained and appropriated. Beyond the amount paid for the employment and expenses of the missionaries, less than $11,000 have been dispensed abroad by them, and from the depositories, in grants for new and old Sunday Schools, and for no other requisitions whatsoever.

It is worthy of notice that, of more than $37,000 received in donations from our New York agencies, during the last year, more than $19,000 came from Sunday School treasuries; one school contributing $1230; another, $1198; and still another, $840. Surely one great hope of Christianity is in the fostering and increasing of this missionary spirit and benevolence in our Sunday Schools.

RECEIPTS

Contributions and legacies	$74 930 82

EXPENDITURES.

Excess of expenditures in missionary work beyond receipts of previous year	306 45
Amount of salaries paid missionaries, and expenses of the department	63,574 59
Amount expended by auxiliary societies	3,223 86
Books and other Sunday School requisites given to needy Sunday Schools	10,651 54
Total	$77 753 44
Being an excess of expenditures over receipts of	2 813·62

REV. MR. CHIDLAW'S SPEECH.

Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, who has labored in the service of the American Sunday School Union for twenty-eight years, spoke of the missionary operations of the Society, as an agency to promote the intellectual and moral elevation of society. In the Sunday School, with its divine text-book, oral religious instruction, and sound Christian literature, there is a simple but effective power to educate the intellect and the heart for a life of usefulness and an eternity of bliss. Early and thorough religious culture is greatly needed all over our wide land. Multitudes of our youth are growing up entirely neglected, and many are but imperfectly taught the great principles which underlie a good character and true piety. Facts and illustrations of these ideas were presented with force and clearness.

How the American Sunday School Union establishes and encourages these Bible schools was then exemplified. It employs intelligent, qualified, and devoted men; sends them to the villages, hamlets, and settlement, where their services are needed. By exploration the destitutions and the feasibility of an effort to establish a Sunday School, are ascertained. On the Union basis, the heterogeneous population are united in a common effort to organize and sustain a Sunday School.

An incident was then related, which showed the wonderful adaptation and practical power of these missionary efforts, and the good results which follow in advancing the social, intellectual, and religious improvement of those brought under the influence of the Sunday School, its appliances and associations.

The speaker also presented the work of the Society in supplying new and feeble schools with elementary books and libraries. The American Sunday School Union sent its donations of books to the South. Among the white and colored people its benefactions were distributed, gladly received, and highly appreciated.

CHAPLAIN TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

Reverend H. Clay Trumbull, Secretary of the New England Department of the Society, and well known as an army chaplain, was the next speaker.

Although he represented a favored section of the land, he said that there was yet work to be done in his field in organizing new schools in border districts or country townships, and in reviving and improving existing schools. In view of the influence of New England ideas, and the activity of New England men over all the land, he believed that work among the children of his field was likely to prove beneficial to the whole country.

In illustration of the power and durableness of early impressions, he related a number of pleasing incidents of his army experience, showing that soldiers remembered and were influenced by what they learned in their childhood homes.

He believed that the good done in the Sunday Schools of New England would never be fully known or rightly estimated until the books of God were opened at the final judgment; and in exemplification of the truth that good seed long buried may ultimately bring a rich harvest, he gave a touching narrative of an interview with a dying soldier in a prison hospital in the South.

He spoke further of the value of the work of the Sunday School Missionary in winning souls by personal visits and entreaty, illustrating the power of kindness by an incident in his prison life, and concluding with an appeal to all to aid in the work of training rightly those who must be the custodians of the public welfare under a republican Government, claiming that no nation is safe except as its foundations are laid in truth and righteousness.

REV. MR. M'CULLAGH'S SPEECH.

The Rev. John McCullagh, of Kentucky, who has labored in Kentucky and Tennessee as a Sunday School Missionary for twenty-six years, spoke of the American Sunday School Union as being at work beneath the surface on the foundations of society, thus aiding to lay the basis of a structure that may in its order arise massive, strong, permanent, and beautiful.

This great national society is the child of the Church, born of Christian love, sustained by Christian effort, extended by Christian benevolence. It goes forth as a grand army of volunteers to seek out, to elevate, and to save the millions of our children and youth who are growing up uneducated in divine things.

He spoke specially of the work and the wants in his own field. The Missionaries of the American Sunday School Union have organized and aided in that district 4300 Sabbath Schools, numbering 30,000 teachers and 258,000 scholars, who have been taught the story of salvation and many of them brought into the ark of refuge. One hundred and thirty-five churches have grown directly out of those Bible Schools.

He stated that the Southern field was now open to the American Sunday School Union. Twenty Sunday School missionaries could be located there in a month. He urged the friends of this great National Union to rally round it, and enable them to reach it at once. The speaker related a number of thrilling facts, which he called God's arguments, showing that the American Sunday School Union had accomplished a grand and glorious work for the Church and for the country, and urged all to adopt the motto of the sainted Tyng: "Stand up for Jesus."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.........Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
and last night but one of the
POPULAR YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
MR EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR EDWIN ADAMS,
On which occasion will be presented the beautiful Play, in five acts, entitled
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Raphael.........Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Marco.........Miss Josie Orton
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 26,
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Monday Evening, May 28,
THE WEBB SISTERS.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c. and $1

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock
BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON.
BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON.
when she will appear in two pieces
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 25,
The Musical Comedy, in three acts,
THE BLACK DOMINO.
THE BLACK DOMINO.
The Black Domino.........Miss LUCY RUSHTON
in which she will sing
"The Spirit of Good" and
"Dear Smiling Woman's Eye"
The Clever Burlesque,
BOMBASTES FURIOSO.
BOMBASTES FURIOSO.
Gen Bombastes Furioso.........Miss LUCY RUSHTON
Saturday Miss LUCY RUSHTON'S Last Night
Monday Mrs JOHN DREW—THE NEEDFUL
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 25,
BENEFIT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
who will appear in his great assumption of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's Historical Play, in five acts, of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
De Mauprat.........Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Baradas.........Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Saturday, EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD III.
Monday, Sixteenth Night of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
In rehearsal, Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE
MR EDWIN BOOTH as THE DUKE'S JESTER.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Open every day and evening all summer.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Profs. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575·25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks			$30,000
1	do	do		10,000
1	do	do		5,000
1	do	do		4,000
1	do	do		3,000
1	do	do		2,000
25	do	do	$1000 each	25,000
20	do	do	$500 each	10,000
20	do	do	$50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue		10,000
1	do	do	Lake street	5,000
1	do	do	No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st.		10,000
2	do	do	No 180 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do	in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each		5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4·50
10	do	do	do	9·00
20	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	26·25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43·50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the pension drawing the $30 000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware
E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington Del.

References—Hon M. S. Wilkinson ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon G. V. Lawrence M C of Pa; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon Major Dan. Mace ex-M. C of Ind; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 54

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the Summer Season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

ANOTHER GREAT FREAK OF NATURE—THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two distinct persons as one—two distinct voices. Millie and Christina are 16 years of age; educated, cheerful, and musical, and nothing repulsive in their appearance.
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDING, LARGE HALL.
They appear Day and Evening.
Levees from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening at 8.
Admission 25 cents. Children, during the day, 15 cents. 5 21 6t

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 179, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts trestle-works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 30 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m6tm Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

No Room for a Third Party.

The times are not favorable to the formation of a third party in politics. The issues of the day are too momentous, too sharply defined, too well comprehended, to leave any ground for a third party to stand upon.

The Union party—that party which carried the country safely and successfully through the war—maintains that in the reconstruction of the Union such guarantees must be obtained of the late Rebel States as shall effectually protect the country against the perils of another rebellion. The opposition scout all ideas of reconstruction based upon such guarantees. Their favorite statement of principles is, that the Rebel States have never been out of the Union, are now in it, and are therefore entitled of right to take part in the government of the country. They hold that South Carolina is to-day as much entitled to representation as Pennsylvania is.

Between these views there is no middle ground to be occupied. They are the legitimate development of principles which have been at stake in the physical contest through which we have passed. The Union doctrine grows out of the position of the Union Party during the war. The opposite view is merely the Rebel principles transferred from the arena of battle to that of politics.

They who suppose that old political tricks and manœuvres, the worn-out paraphernalia of old party management, can now be brought into play to control the masses, are vastly mistaken. They who think that a party can be built up upon the present or prospective spoils of office are ignorant of the times in which they live. The events of the last five years have educated the American people at a wonderful rate. They have acquired a new sense of the importance of politics.

The people have made great sacrifices to put down the Rebellion. They are not now going to reinstate its authors in power, and the effort to build up a third party would be merely a diversion in favor of the Democrats. In our own State it would be a movement having for its object to defeat that gallant Union soldier, Major-General **Geary**, and to elect that consistent peace politician, **Heister Clymer**. The people understand this quite as well as the politicians. No true Union man will be seduced from his allegiance by any such cheap device of the enemy.

The Democratic organization is ample enough for all who embrace its belief. The Union party is wide enough and liberal enough for all who believe in free institutions, and seek their triumph and perpetuity in our midst.

Loyal Philadelphians at the Anniversary of the British Bible Society.

The Rev. Dr. **Patton**, of Chicago, who is now travelling in Europe, publishes in this week's *Independent* an interesting account of the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, just held in London. The Society is a very large and influential one—its receipts last year footing up the sum of $850,000. The Earl of **Shaftesbury** presided at the annual meeting, and addresses were made by the Hon. and Rev. **Baptist W. Noel**, Bishop **Smith**, of China, and others. "But," says Dr. **Patton**, "the telling speech of the occasion was by **George H. Stuart**, Esq., of Philadelphia, delegate from the American Bible Society, who gave a thrilling account of the distribution of the Scriptures in our army by the Christian Commission, of which he was the President. It was a manly and impressive speech, loyal in the highest degree to our country, denouncing at the outset the Slaveholders' Rebellion (which caused a chill in the audience for the moment), yet so admirably demonstrating the Christian spirit with which we had carried on the war, as quite to raise the sympathy of his hearers, and gain an unwearied attention and rapturous applause. We all owe him a vote of thanks. Remarks somewhat similar were also made by Rev. Mr. **Parvin**, of Philadelphia. At the close the Earl of **Shaftesbury** arose and exclaimed, 'He is a traitor to God and humanity who sows dissensions between Great Britain and America; upon which he and the American delegates shook hands, amid the thundering applause of the spectators. Mr. **Stuart** made a similarly happy address at the anniversary of the Religious Tract Society."

The numerous friends of these worthy gentlemen will be pleased to learn of the happy and salutary influence they are exerting upon the religious bodies of England by an open and uncompromising testimony in regard to the true character of our recent struggle. The British public will see after a while, if it does not now, how utterly misplaced and undeserved were the sympathies it so persistently bestowed upon the "Slaveholders' Rebellion"—a rebellion which had in it no element deserving anything but execration on the part of Christian men everywhere.

The Common Bond of Humanity.

Cicero somewhere remarks, that all the arts of humanity have a certain common bond. In the same manner, it may be said that there is a common bond uniting all who seek the elevation of the human family. They are inspired by like influences; they have to contend with similar difficulties. They appeal to the same great arguments; they seek one common end. We were reminded of this in reading the closing paragraphs of Mr. **Gladstone**'s great Parliamentary oration in favor of the British Reform bill. Adverting to the uncertain fate of the bill, and to the probability that it might be borne down by an adverse majority, carrying its supporters in the Government with it, the orator, summoning hope and confidence from the justice of his cause, and the certainty of its final triumph, gave utterance to the following splendid and inspiring paragraph:—

> "But, sir, we are assailed; this bill is in a state of crisis and of peril, and the Government along with it. We stand or fall with it, as has been declared by my noble friend. (Cheers.) We stand with it now; we may fall with it a short time hence; and if we do, we shall rise with it hereafter. (Great cheering.) I shall not attempt to measure with precision the forces that are to be arrayed in the coming struggle. Perhaps the great division of to-night is not the last that must take place in the struggle. You may possibly succeed at some point of the contest. You may drive us from our seats. You may bury the bill that we have introduced; but for its epitaph we will write upon its gravestone this line, with certain confidence in its fulfilment:—
>
> "Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."
>
> (Cheers.) You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. (Cheers.) The great social forces which move on in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb—those great social forces are against you; they are marshalled on our side, and the banner which we now carry, though perhaps at some moment it may droop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the eye of heaven; and it will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and to a not distant victory."

That was a peroration worthy of the "affluent and peerless statesman" who now, by common consent, is the leader of the liberal cause in England. His appeal to the future is that of every leader in behalf of a good cause. Its basis is a belief in the ultimate triumph of right. It recognizes the immortality of truth, and its ever-widening conquest over the domains of error. It is the *common bond* of faith in God and in His government which has been the inspiration of great and good men in all ages.

If humanity were stumbling on to an uncertain destiny; if the moral world were without a ruler; if human opinion and thought and action surged hither and thither, obedient to no law of growth and progress; then, at times, we might well despair, and the defeat of a good cause might truly be regarded as an irreparable calamity. But such is not the case. Time fights on the side of truth. The seed of to-day's defeat blooms into to-morrow's victory. From the bones of the slain an avenger arises. The great social forces, which are only another name for the laws of God's providence in society, "move on in their might and majesty." Seeming reverses are but the returning eddies upon the bosom of their changeless current.

Considerations like these are the "common bond" which unite all who fight the good fight of faith. They are the common hope, the common inspiration of all who believe in humanity's progress, and labor for it. They make a brotherhood of all who

> "See Truth's white banner floating on before,
> And the Good Cause, despite of venal friends
> And base expedients, move to noble ends."

Political Status of the New Minister to Mexico.

There seems to be a great desire in some quarters to foster as much as may be the unhappy differences between Congress and the Executive. As a means to this end, the sentiments of public men, especially those in official position, are often misrepresented, and their acts and speeches entirely falsified. A notable instance of this has just occurred in the case of Hon. **Lewis D. Campbell**, of Ohio. He was reported to have made a speech to a gathering of "Copperheads," in which he assailed the radical members of the Senate, etc. etc. Mr. **Campbell** has felt called upon to deny this charge. He says:—"My personal object is to let the public know that the crowd I addressed was not 'composed of Copperheads of the dirtiest stripe,' and to inform the members of the United States Senate, for most of whom I cherish a high regard, that I was not so lost to the impulses of a becoming gratitude as to abuse or misrepresent them." If all office-holders and aspirants for office would exercise Mr. **Campbell**'s discretion and sound common sense, they would thereby serve themselves and the party also.

The South Defines its Loyalty.

A simple principle of justice inculcates that an accused man be allowed to make his own defense. The South is at the bar of Congress, charged with continued disloyalty. To this accusation it makes its own reply. We quote, without comment, the following editorial from the Fayetteville (N. C.) *News*:—

> "The men who took these oaths, and who became citizens of the United States, and who have been obedient and faithful and loyal to the laws, *are not at heart friends* of the Government of which they are subjects. They were defeated by the United States in an attempt to perfect a long cherished scheme, which must have resulted in the greatest benefit and advantage to themselves. They were human, and they could feel nothing else than bitterness for those whose triumph was in the ruin of their hopes and the blasting and crushing of their aspirations. They do not *love the Government* of the United States—the 'Stars and Stripes' excite no emotions of pride in their bosoms, for they have seen it trailing in defeat too often, as their starry-crossed battle flag waved victorious in the summer sunlight. * * * * They have no veneration for the Government, *no love for the flag, no feeling of security for their interests, no very great desire to continue under the Government than necessarily compelled by coercion*. If they had the power to establish a confederacy before they were whipped they would have established it, and it is reasonable to believe that if they could establish it now they would do so, but for their oaths of allegiance. These oaths were to the effect that they would support the Constitution; should they ever be required to do more, or should the Constitution be subverted, *these oaths are worth nothing*."

The Living Dead.—A man must undergo a curious sensation when he is informed that he is dead. In this fast age it has become quite a common occurrence for a gentleman who may be indisposed, to be afforded an opportunity of seeing what style of obituary he would receive. Not long since ex-Governor **Packer** had the satisfaction, rarely accorded to mankind, of telegraphing to his friends, "I am not dead;" and, as he was authority on such a subject, a general retraction was the result. A still later instance, of a similar nature, is given us by Hon. **William Wright**. Only yesterday, we, and a number of our contemporaries, prepared touching notices of the dead Senator, and held forth his virtues, as is never done when the possessor is living. But to-day, it seems as though the honorable gentleman is still in the land of the living, with a reasonable hope for his recovery. **Tennyson** pertinently asks:—

> "Do men so love thee; art thou so bound
> To men, that how thy name may sound
> Will vex thee, lying under ground?"

But then the "Two Voices" was written twenty odd years ago, and men then who were living were not accounted dead in order to secure a news item. Just now it is a matter of great importance to know "how my name may sound," as it may have an influence on the future political career of the owner of the name. To save the trouble of the "perturbed spirit" "revisiting the glimpses of the moon" to execute vengeance, it has become fashionable for statesmen to revise the proofs of their own obituaries. We advise all who may feel inclined to kick a dead lion, to be sure that the lion is dead, lest he suddenly arise and call the traducer out.

—The Common Council of Boston have appropriated $17,500 for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July.

Madame Ristori.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In your journal of the 20th instant is a statement announcing that the Marchesa Capranica del Grillo (Adelaide Ristori) is in Paris, and will sail for the United States "next week." As this error may lead to some misapprehension, allow me to state that Madame Ristori's arrival in Paris is as usual with her at this season of the year, where she sojourns at her splendid hotel residence at No. 48 Boulevard Malesherbe, and prepares for her engagements. For the present year she has to complete them in Germany, Paris, London, and Liverpool, and when they are concluded she will embark, in the month of August, for the United States, to commence her engagements for the principal cities of this country and Havana with J. Grau.

New York, May 21, 1866.

English Wesleyan Generosity.—The English Wesleyan Missionary Society, at the beginning of the present financial year, asked for an additional £15,000 ($95,000) to prevent the necessity of an injurious curtailment of their operations in India and China. Towards this sum Miss Heald, of London, has given the splendid donation of £5000 ($25,000) to the object. The Chapel Building fund has received £6000 from Mr. Francis Lycett; two brothers McArthur gave £3000 between them; two donations of £1000 each—one from a lady—came as "anonymous;" five contributions of £500 each make $2500; and nearly twenty others range from £400 down to £100. It shows how wealth accumulates among a religious people who spend so little in folly.

Steam Power on Highways.—An experiment has been tried in Kent, England, in order to ascertain the cost of removing goods on the highway by steam power. It was found that the cost of conveyance just exceeded one and one-half pence per ton per mile, exclusive of turnpike tolls, which actually added one and one-quarter pence per mile. The road, however, was one where the tolls are shortly to be taken off, namely, between Rochester and Tenterden. The goods consisted of wagons of lime, ragstone, coal, and oilcake. The rate of procedure averaged three miles an hour. The Engineer says that goods conveyed in the ordinary way are usually charged on the same line of road three times the charge of steam power.

A Hint to Smokers.—M. Melsens, a French chemist, has found that tobaccos from various countries contain nicotine in very different proportions. In tobacco from some parts of France there is 7·96 per cent. of nicotine; whilst Havana tobacco contains only 2 per cent. He proposes to smokers a way of preserving them from the effects of the alkaloid, by putting into the tube of the tube of the pipe or cigar-holder a little ball of cotton, impregnated with citric and tannic acids. As the smoke passes through the cotton it will deposit the nicotine therein, in the shape tannate and citrate.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore, at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Managers of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY for renewal of certificate of one share of Stock, No. 9907, standing in the name of JOHN d. SCOTT, JR., the same having been lost or mislaid. 1t

FOR SAVANNAH, GA
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Steamship
"PIONEER"
WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, May 31, and sail on
Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.
And regularly thereafter on alternate Saturdays.
Cabin Passage $20 00
Deck Passage .... $8·00
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C, and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
S. & J. N. FLANAGAN,
No 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE—Contains Portraits of Hon. Solomon Foot, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Constance Emily Kent, Jenny Lind, a Group of Moquis, or Utah Indians, with upwards of twenty Illustrations and sketches of character. Also Practical Physiognomy, Love and Lovers, Marriage and Divorce, Celibacy, Revelation and Science. Your Likeness, Strong Men, Hints to Preachers and Sextons, Physical Culture, True Politeness, How to Talk, Fashions etc. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. A new volume (the 44th) begins with the next number. Address FOWLER & WELLS No 389 BROADWAY, New York, or J. L CAPEN, No. 25 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 5 25 2t

KREMNITZ WHITE LEAD, ZINC, AND COLOR WORKS.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
25 Tons Pure Kremnitz Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Anchor Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Arrow Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Star Lead in Oil.
10 Tons Pure Imperial French Zinc in Oil.
5 Tons Pearl White French Zinc in Oil.
20 Tons Pure Kremnitz American Zinc in Oil.
10 Tons Anchor American Zinc in Oil.
10 Tons Arrow American Zinc in Oil.
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
McKNIGHT & CO.,
Twenty-Second and Race Streets.
5 25 lmw3trp

CARD.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
Announce to the public that their stock is now more extensive and varied than at any period of the season, in consequence of large purchases
At the New York and Philadelphia Auction Sales,
AT GREATLY SACRIFICED RATES.
Notwithstanding the great advance in the rate of Gold, which will materially affect the value of goods, we are determined to prosecute an active trade by giving our customers the advantages of our purchases.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 25 2t Above Willow.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,
TO [5 25 tmwlm
No. 728 ARCH STREET.

TOURTALOT'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
IN SQUARE CANS.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 [4] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feathers Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Is Cheapest, Pleasantest, most Desirable as defense against Clothes Moths. Druggists everywhere sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ADELAIDE MERCER, by her next friend, etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER. March Term 1866 no. 60.
Sir:—You will please take notice that depositions of witnesses on the part of the Libellant in the above case will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, N. W. corner of Fifth and Green streets, in the city of Philadelphia when and where you may attend if you think proper. Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH M. PILE,
Per Libellant.
To BERNARD MERCER,
the above-named respondent. 5 25 15t

A REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery, at No. 118 South Second street of the following named deserter from the United States Army, who is supposed to be in this city:—Private CHARLES E. MARSHALL general service, U. S. A. Age 21; height, 5 feet 11 inches; light complexion; blue eyes; brown hair.
C. I. BEST, Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.,
1t* Recruiting Officer.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture,
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES
W. G. PERRY
No. 728 ARCH Street
Philadelphia.

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
5 25 tmwlm No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

100 CASES CANNED TOMATOES, EXTRA quality, for sale by
REEVES & PARVIN,
5 25 4trp* No. 45 N. WATER Street.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904 [3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 lmrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 lmrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
5 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

113 MARSH & WARNOCK, 113
No. 113 N. NINTH St., Above Arch,
Have just opened with an
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WELL SELECTED
DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE VERY
[5 22 6tlp
LOWEST PRICES.

MONTE CRISTO
Gold and Silver Mining Co.
OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
Shares, $20.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Working Capital, - $300,000
7500 Shares Only For Sale
BEING PREFERRED STOCK
Bearing 25 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum in Coin.

PRESIDENT,
E. FREEMAN PRENTISS, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY,
THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.
OFFICE,
No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad.,
Room No. 5.

The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.

Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfml3:4p

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER. 27
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC. AT
G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25fmwlm] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"EXCELSIOR SPRING,"
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
The Water of this Spring is highly recommended by the most eminent physicians, and is believed to be superior to any other.
For sale by the leading Druggists, etc.
Wholesale in Philadelphia, by
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.
5 24 4trp*] BULLOCK & CRENSHAW.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND AL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720
Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF WELL-mated Family Carriage HORSES believed to be sound, perfectly kind, and reliable. To be sold for want of use, the owner going to Europe. Can be seen Friday, Saturday, and Monday afternoons at GENERAL PIKE HOTEL, Frankford. 5 24 3t5p*

CARRIAGE WANTED.—A GOOD second hand CARRIAGE, to carry four to six persons. Germantown Wagon preferred. Address, with price, WAGON, "Telegraph" Office. 1t

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 24 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Total Destruction of the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot—Twenty Cars Burned and a Large Amount of Freight—Loss $50,000.

About midnight we were informed, through Sergeant Robinson, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, of a large fire burning in the vicinity of Thirty-second street and North river. We immediately despatched a reporter by special conveyance to that locality, when it was discovered that the Hudson River Railroad depot and a large number of cars were in flames.

The fire was discovered shortly before 12 o'clock, in the freight depot, where between 2000 and 3000 bales of hay were stored. The fire burned rapidly and spread to a large number of freight cars in close vicinity to the depot, all of which were loaded with corn, potatoes, and other produce just brought from Albany. The depot, with the hay, was completely destroyed, as was also about 20 cars, with all the contents.

The total loss was estimated at about $50,000, on which there was no insurance, or none which could be ascertained. Chief Engineer Kingsland, Fire Commissioner Pinckney, Sergeant James, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, arrived early on the ground, and rendered all the assistance with the forces under their command towards staying the flames.

At two o'clock the fire was still in progress, but had been sufficiently subdued to prevent its spreading to other valuable property in the vicinity.—*New York Tribune.*

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

The Irving Bank Embezzlement—Arrest of the Defaulter and Recovery of the Money—Only $45,000 Involved.

A rumor obtained considerable currency yesterday in monetary circles, to the effect that the Irving Bank, corner of Warren and Greenwich streets, had suffered heavily by embezzlement. Upon investigation we learned, from undoubted authority, that the sum amounted merely to $45,000, one-half of which has been already recovered, and the friends of the embezzler have given bonds for the remainder. A young man, one of the bookkeepers of the bank, and son of a prominent clergyman of this city, whose name we withhold from motives of delicacy, has been arrested and imprisoned. He admits his guilt, says he forced his balance-sheet to make up the deficit, and has returned a part of the money.

It will thus be seen that the bank will lose nothing whatever, and its business will not be embarrassed in the least by the affair, which, by the way, only injures those engaged in it. It is simply another illustration of the debasing influences of intemperance and demoralizing associations. We would have been glad to be silent in regard to the matter, but the rumors of the street were so much worse than the reality that we feel induced, for the purpose of allaying the distrust aroused yesterday by the whispered report, to place the facts authentically before our readers. The guilty party will perhaps be brought before a proper tribunal, until which time any further history of his crime may safely be postponed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Seizure of Fenian Arms.

From the Montreal Gazette, May 23.

The United States Customs officers seized at Rouse's Point 1280 stand of arms on Saturday night. They had come by the Lake Champlain boat, in cases marked "machinery" for Ogdensburgh. The cases looked a little suspicious, and one of them was opened. The officers telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and the answer was to seize the arms and prevent their being forwarded. They were claimed by some Fenian Centre from the vicinity of Ogdensburgh, but they were detained by the United States authorities. As we write they are lying in the station house, and might be captured by force. But the Fenians will scarcely venture to play that game against the United States Government. This movement of arms, coupled with recent proceedings, would seem to indicate that the Fenians had not altogether abandoned their mad designs on the Provinces. There is yet reason to watch against raids, and especially at such a point as the railroad from Lake Champlain.

Gen. Logan Declines Running for Congress.

From the Duquoin (Ill.) Recorder.

As the following letter speaks for itself, we present it to the public without comments:—

D. C. BARBER AND OTHERS.—Gentlemen:—I see from the resolutions at your county meeting, held at Pinckneyville, April 25, you recommended that I be requested by the Committees of the different counties in our Congressional District to become a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. I am certainly under renewed obligations for the kindly feeling you express toward me, but I must say to you that I cannot, under any circumstances, become a candidate for the position. You will find me, however, fighting by your side in the Union cause when the time comes. Your resolutions have the ring of the true metal. As you all know, I am fully committed on all the propositions you present, in my speeches made in Illinois and elsewhere, and have seen no reason for taking back anything, but am more firmly convinced by events that I was right. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Who is Stephens?

To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Your Brockville contemporary is "on the wrong track" in its genealogical tracings of Head Centre Stephens. C. O. I. R. Stephens is not the son of the John street (Kilkenny) dyer, nor is he a graduate of the ancient grammar school (called the English College) so poetically described by your contemporary. He is the son of John Stephens, a Catholic, and first clerk of a Mr. Meighan, proprietor of a salt house, and next of an auctioneer named Douglas. He is the grandson of James Stephens, familiarly known to the citizens of Kilkenny as "a noggin weaver," on the Butts—an impoverished suburb of the city.

The Catholic Stephenses—ancestors of the C. O. I. R.—were humble, honest, and influential people. The Episcopalian Stevenses were at one time highly respectable, but "fell down the hill" many years ago. Even of this latter family, most of its recent representatives have been members of the Roman Catholic Church. In his native city, the C. O. I. R. is practically an unknown individual. ANTI-HUMBUG.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of Manassah, alias Minnie, Price and George H. Manson, charged with making and passing United States ten-dollar notes, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The United States vs. William Hardman. The defendant is charged with passing a counterfeit fifty-dollar United States Treasury note upon Stephen Orth, a merchant of Gearysville, and with having more counterfeits in his possession.

The prosecution allege, and attempt to show, that defendant went to the store of Orth on the night of the 18th of December last, and requested and obtained change for this bill in good money. Also, that he attempted but failed to pass the same bill upon another man previously. The prosecution allege that the defendant fled after the commission of the offense. The case is still on trial.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—Martin A. Kellogg vs. Ezra K. Conkling. An action to recover an amount claimed by plaintiff as commission for the sale of a quantity of whisky in the city of New York for defendant. The defense set up was a set-off to a portion of plaintiff's claim for money, and, further, that the plaintiff was restricted to a cash sale, whereas the whisky was sold on credit, and defendant was afterwards obliged to issue a writ of replevin to obtain the goods. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Thomas Hull, trading as Thomas Hull & Co., vs. Peter Earle and Edward Earle, trading as P. & E. Earle. An action to recover for two boat-loads of coal sold and delivered to defendants. The defense set up was that the coal was not delivered at the time agreed upon, whereby the defendants sustained loss. On trial.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Philadelphia Appointments.

Ex-Marshal William Millward, of your city, is almost a weekly visitor at the Capitol. It is rumored in certain circles, that he is a candidate for Collector of the Port, but on the other hand, parties well informed assert that he will be a candidate for Congress in the Second District, against O'Neill. A few days will develop what is in the wind.

New Jersey Senatorial Matters.

The expected demise of Senator Wright, of New Jersey, causes considerable speculation here as to who would be appointed to succeed him. On all sides it was conceded that A. G. Cattell should be the man; but as the appointment would only continue until the next Legislature meets, and as there would then be two Senators to elect, the *quidnuncs* cast around for another available man, and the general opinion was that the appointment by the Governor would rest between Cattell and Frelinghuysen; and that the one who was *not* appointed would be expected to go to work and assist in carrying the State for the Union party next fall, so that the Legislature might elect both United States Senators from that party. The best feeling prevails among the friends of both these gentlemen, but Cattell is much better known in Congressional circles than Frelinghuysen, and the wish was generally expressed that he might be appointed. By a previous understanding the appointment belongs to the Western part of the State, and this will be likely to cause Cattell to be successful.

Important from Mexico.

The State Department has received some late and very important news from Mexico, the latest dates from the Mexican capital being of the 12th instant. Everything indicated the stability and permanence of the present Government of Mexico. All the Government works were being prosecuted with vigor. Money was abundant. Mule trains laden with specie now travel on all the roads with safety. Six millions of dollars in gold and silver had arrived at Mexico from distant points between the 3d and 10th of May.

The gold and silver coinage of the Mexican Mint for the month of April was nearly half a million of dollars. The gradual departure of the French troops will cause no change in the condition of affairs. Ample arrangements are made for an efficient military force. The Juarists have recently suffered several severe defeats. Instead of going to Chihuahua, as Senor Romero announced a month or two ago, Juarez has remained at El Paso. Chihuahua is occupied by a strong force of French troops. The statements that appear in some of the papers that Maximilian is preparing to leave Mexico are utterly without foundation. It is the opinion of those persons here who are best informed on the subject, that even a general European war would not affect the stability of the Mexican empire, and a European war is regarded as by no means certain.

Frank Blair Rejected.

The statement that the Senate had reconsidered the vote rejecting the nomination of Frank Blair as Collector of the First District of Missouri is incorrect. No confirmation or rejection can be reconsidered unless the motion is made within two Executive sessions after confirmation.

Negro Testimony Refused in Virginia.

In the Virginia Circuit Court, at Alexandria, yesterday, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Roe, a white man charged with felony, was being tried, the Commonwealth's attorney asked that he might be permitted to introduce negro witnesses to testify, claiming the right to do so under the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

Judge Thomas declined permission, on the ground that this was a State Court, and he was acting under the laws of the State which forbade a negro to testify in a case against a white man, except "when the case arises out of an injury done, attempted, or threatened to the person, property, or rights of a colored person or Indian, and when the offense was committed by a white person, in conjunction with a colored person or Indian."

The Judge stated his determination to execute the laws of his State until ordered otherwise.

Postal Contract.

The Postmaster-General has ordered a contract with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company to convey the mails from Portland, Oregon, to the Dalles, at $10,000 per annum, the service to be six times a week, and permits the contractor to give the offices at Fisher's Landing, Washington, and Hood River a weekly supply.

Proposals Opened.

The Joint Committee on Printing have opened a large number of bids for engraving, and illustrations for the Patent Office Report, from Boston, Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia. No awards have yet been made.

Mission Tendered to Governor Curtin.

It is said by friends of Governor Curtin that he has been tendered the mission to Italy.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Senate.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information as to what Executive action had taken place under the various bills for the colonization of persons of African descent. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the joint resolution concerning cadet appointments. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Nesmith (Oregon), that hereafter the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the army. Disagreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 19.

The joint resolution was then passed.

The debate on the Reconstruction resolutions was then resumed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees on the Western plains. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hubbard (Iowa) introduced a bill to repeal the restriction in the postal laws which prohibits the carrying of franked books and documents by the overland mail to the Western Territories, and which requires their prepayment. It was read twice and referred to the Post Office Committee.

On motion of Mr. Perham (Me.) the Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory of the Pension laws were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked.

The Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia canal and sewerage Company was taken up as the first business in order during the morning hour. It provides for a commercial canal and a sewer between the Anacosta river, from a point near its junction with the Potomac to a point on the old canal, and thence deepening ten feet below high tide. The canal or pitch to the Georgetown terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The capital stock of the Company is to be a million of dollars. Its revenue to be derived from tolls and rents for the use of wharves and docks, and the Company is bound within thirty days after the passage of the act to cause a constant stream of fresh water to be turned into the old canal, and continue to flow till the 20th of October next.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.), who reported the bill from the Committee on the District explained its great importance as a sanitary and as a commercial measure, stating in the latter connection that that it was intended to construct a canal from the Anacosta river at Washington to Annapolis, a distance of twenty miles, which would give water communication between Washington and New York, and through the Chesapeake Canal, thus diminishing by several hundred miles the present water route by way of Fortress Monroe.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Stocks are better and active. Chicago and Rock Island, 92½; Cumberland preferred, 45; Illinois Central 117½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 94; Reading 110¼; Hudson River, 113½; Canton Company, 57½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie Railroad, 67½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 63; United States Coupons 1862 101; do 1864, 101½; do. 1865, 101½; Ten Forties, 94½; Treasury 7 3-10 101½@101¼. Gold, 139½@139¾, closing at the latter price.

The Cotton Market closed buoyant; Middling Uplands, 40@41c.; Orleans 42@43c.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

PICKED UP.—The body of an unknown white man was yesterday picked up in the river at Kaighn's Point, and Coroner Roberts took it in charge. Deceased was dressed in a black or dark suit, had on a pair of gaiter elastic shoes, cavalry gloves, and wore pretty heavy whiskers on his chin. He was about forty years of age, and had been in the water some time, as partial decomposition had commenced.

AGRICULTURAL.—The cultivation of the tomato is to be carried forward the present season in many parts of West Jersey to a greater extent than ever. It has been discovered that they make an excellent vinegar, and one bushel will make a barrel of forty gallons. Some gentlemen in Camden have invested over ten thousand dollars in raising tomatoes for this special purpose, and hundreds of acres additional will be devoted to their cultivation.

ANOTHER CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—The Centenary Methodist Episcopal congregation have just purchased a lot of ground on Cooper street, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, and will in a short time commence building a fine church edifice on it. Camden is rapidly increasing in its churches and schools.

COMMITTED.—A female, giving her name as Mary Kelley, was before Mayor Budd yesterday, on a charge of having perpetrated a burglary at the house of Mr. Titus, at Cooper's Point. Some of the articles were found upon her person. She was committed.

BOLD.—A party of scamps, residing near Vineland, recently contracted and delivered a hundred cords of wood at Millville, which they had stolen from the West Jersey Railroad Company.

BROUGHT BACK.—About two weeks ago two prisoners confined in the Camden County Jail made their escape, but yesterday one of them, named Drake, was recaptured and brought back to his old quarters.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.—The Postmaster at Millville has been convicted of opening letters put into the office at that place.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Cam. & Am. 89 94½	100 sh 13th & 15th... 22½
$100 do..m 6s. 83 90	100 sh do.....b10 22½
$1500 City 6s, mun.. 96½	100 sh Fulton........ 6½
$500 do......... 96	100 sh Sch N......... 27
$2000 do.....old 93	500 sh Phil & Erie .. 31½
$1000 Reading m 43s 90	500 sh do......b30 32
$19000 U S 5-20s.62...101½	50 sh Pa R s5 54½
200 sh Sch Nav........ 34	100 sh Dalzell......15-16
100 sh do......b10 34½	200 sh do......... 1
100 sh do....2dint 34	5 sh Far & M Bk.. 121½
100 sh do b30 34½	200 sh Ocean........ 6½
20 sh do......... 24½	100 sh Reading.. 55 1-16
250 sh do......b5 34½	100 sh do 55½
100 sh do......s30 34½	200 sh do.......... 55½
200 sh do........ 34½	100 sh do....b5int 55½
300 sh do.......2d 34½	100 sh do......s30 55½
300 sh do......b30 34½	8 sh Cam & Am.. 123½
500 sh do 24½	

SECOND BOARD.

$13000 City 6s, new .. 96½	400 sh Ph & E........ 32
$400 do......... 96½	60 sh Penn R....... 54¾
$400 do......... 96½	1 sh do......... 54½
$1000 do.....mun 96½	15 sh N Centr....... 44
$2000 US 5-20s 64....101½	100 sh Catawissa pf... 28
$10000 do....1865.101½	100 sh Sch N pf..... 34½
200 sh Ph & E......... 33	200 sh Read......s30 55
200 sh do......s10 32	200 sh do......s30 55
100 sh do......... 32½	7 sh Lehigh Nav... 52½

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Convention assembled at St Andrew's Church for divine services. Rev. E. M. Peck, of Mauch Chunk, and Rev. J. A. Stone, of Marcus Hook, read the Morning Prayers.

At 10 o'clock the Convention proceeded to business, Rev. Dr. Howe, President.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

On motion, it was resolved, that hereafter the statistical matter of Parochial Reports be published in tabular form, instead of the present detailed manner.

The Chairman announced the following as the Committee on the Division of the Diocese:—Rev. Messrs. Miles, of Wilkesbarre, Lightner, Leacock, Marple, Messrs. B. S. Russell, E. Owen Parry, Wm. Welsh.

On motion, two additional clerical and two lay members were added to the committee.

At the request of Mr. William Welsh, he was excused from serving on the committee, and Dr. Howe was substituted and appointed chairman. Rev. Mr. Cummins, Mr. Gunn, and Dr. Atlee, of Lancaster, were subsequently added.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were directed to be given to the liberal-minded gentleman who had anonymously given to each of the clerical members a copy of a valuable work on "The Sabbath."

A motion was offered, that a committee of five be appointed to ascertain what has been accomplished in the work of the Diocesan Missions, independent of the Board of Missions, and to report the evidence to the Convention.

A lengthy debate ensued upon this resolution, in which participated Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Lounsbury, Rev. Mr. Matlack, Rev. Dr. Claxton, Messrs. Wright and Morris, Rev. Mr. Hare, Rev. Mr. Jerome, and others.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The following memorial was adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased the great Head of the Church to take from our midst our late venerable friend and brother, Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, D. D., who, for the space of more than thirty years, was identified with the interests of the Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention, while humbly bowing to the will of God in this dispensation of His providence, desire to express their high appreciation of his character as a warm-hearted and devoted Christian, a profound scholar, and a cultivated gentleman.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Ducachet we recognize the loss of one of the most useful members of this Convention, one who was clear and concise in debate, liberal and generous in advocating principles and projects for the extension of the kingdom of our Lord and Master, and who possessed in a large extent the happy faculty of reconciling differences of opinion and creating a spirit of brotherly kindness and charity.

Resolved, That this Convention desire to express their sincere and hearty sympathy with the afflicted family of our deceased brother, and heartily commend them to the care and protection of our Father in heaven, and implore the blessing of that Divine Comforter who can alone bind up the broken heart and heal the wounded spirit.

On motion, a committee of three, to include the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Convention, was appointed to revise and condense the publication of the Journal of the Convention.

On motion, a memorial expressive of the Christian virtues of the late Rev. John A. Vaughan, D. D., and of the sorrow of the Convention at his loss, was adopted.

The Report of the Standing Committee was then presented, as printed in the *Inquirer* in the proceedings of the first day, and the various considerations were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, the salary of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania was fixed at $5000 per annum.

On motion, 1000 copies of the Journal, and 1000 copies of Dr. Howe's Sermon on Missions, were directed to be printed.

On motion, the next Convention was fixed to assemble at St Andrew's Church on the third Tuesday in May, 1867, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered for the use of St. Andrew's Church, and to the Rev. Dr. Howe for the able discharge of the duties of President.

After prayer and the pronouncing of the benediction the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

SUICIDE.—William Flake committed suicide this morning by shooting himself, at his residence, No. 1411 Ridge avenue, above Coates street. Cause, temporary insanity.

THE SUPREME COURT have reappointed Inspectors of Moyamensing Prison, Colonel W. H. Keichline, John Brodhead, Joseph R. Chandler, Edmund Smith, and Herman Cope.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DARBY.

A Woollen Mill Partially Destroyed This Morning—Loss about $10,000.

About half past 9 o'clock this morning a destructive fire occurred at the woollen and cotton mills of Simeon Lloyd, situated in the village of Darby, about seven miles from Market Street Bridge. Our reporter immediately repaired to the spot, and obtained the following particulars:—

These mills are situated on Darby creek, near the bridge which crosses said creek about a stone's throw from the old Buttonwood Tree Tavern, and about the centre of the borough of Darby. The mills are built of stone, three stories in height, and employ about 200 hands.

Kentucky jeans linens, muslins, and other dry goods are manufactured at the mills. The mills extend on Darby creek a distance of about 300 feet, with a depth of 58 feet.

The fire was first discovered in the second story in the picker-room. This building, which is also built of stone, and adjoins the main building, was completely destroyed, with all its contents, consisting of a large amount of cotton and woollen materials. The picker-room is separated from the main building by an iron fire proof structure, built in order to protect the main building from any fire that might occur in the picker-room, and in this instance the precaution was well advised, for otherwise the main building would undoubtedly have fallen a victim to the flames.

Between the picker-room, and the engine and boiler shop, is a building used for purposes connected with the mill, and which was entirely destroyed.

Strange to say, although the picker-room is separated from the last building mentioned by the engine and boiler shop, still the latter entirely escaped injury, while the two former were completely destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at about $10,000, which it is thought is fully covered by insurance.

Several buildings adjoining the mills were on fire at different times, but through the exertions of the firemen and citizens they were saved from total destruction. One building was on fire eight different times. This is the third time these mills have caught fire.

About 11 o'clock the flames were well got under, through the exertions of the firemen. At the time the fire was at its height, a telegraphic message was sent to the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department for assistance, when the following companies repaired to the scene and rendered material aid in quenching the flames, namely:—West Philadelphia Engine, Mantua Fire Company, Good Will Hose, Union Hose, and Tivoli Hose.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.—About ten days ago, Mrs. Catherine R. Rudder, wife of Rev. William Rudder, Rector of St. Stephens' Church, in this city, being in very poor health, went to New York for medical advice and treatment. She took apartments with Mr. Jacob R. Nevius, a relative, living at No. 7 West Nineteenth street. Mrs. Rudder was under the care of Dr. William W. Jones, who was treating her for dyspepsia, rush of blood to the head, bleeding from the nose, etc. The sufferings of Mrs. Rudder caused her to be very much depressed in spirits, besides which she was restless, and unable to sleep. On Wednesday evening Dr Jones called to see her, and observed indications of hallucination of mind, and she seemed deeply impressed with the idea that she had become disfigured.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr Nevius, who occupied the front bedroom on the second floor, heard Mrs. Rudder moving about the rear room in which she slept. He asked her how she had slept during the night. She replied, "Very poorly." She then closed the doors communicating between the rooms, and bolted them. In a few moments Mr Nevius heard the window open, and immediately thereafter, the screams of the domestics attracted his attention; and finding the doors of Mrs Rudder's room locked, he ran down stairs.

Mrs Rudder had been found lying on the grass plot in the rear yard insensible, and all but lifeless. She was carried up stairs, and Dr J C Beales was called. Mrs. Rudder died in a few minutes. It was then discovered that she had suffered a dislocation of the vertebræ of the neck. It was evident that the unfortunate lady had stepped out on the roof of the extension-room, and either fell or threw herself thence to the pavement below, a distance of about thirty feet. The Coroner was called, and held an inquest in the case. In the absence of any evidence of suicide the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to her death by a fracture of the vertebræ of the neck, caused by an accidental fall."

Mrs Rudder was thirty-eight years of age, and a native of New York. She was a very beautiful and accomplished lady, and her sudden and tragic death will cause sincere mourning in a large circle of relatives and friends.

Dr Rudder has been for some time Assistant Rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Tenth street, below Market, and has become one of the most popular preachers of his denomination in this city. After the death of Dr. Ducachet he was chosen to fill the vacancy and his many friends will sympathize with him in his bereavement.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL CASE.—The following case, tried before Judge McCunn, is not only of local interest, but as it settles some important questions of the law of agency, is worthy the attention of the legal profession.

Joseph T. Martin vs. William A Farnsworth.—The plaintiff in this case was the owner of the steam-tug *May Queen*, and the defendant the owner of the *Antietam*. The barque went ashore near the Delaware breakwater, and Mr. Farnsworth sent on to Metcalf & Duncan the following telegram:—"Send me small towboat, engineer, my diving apparatus and diver, or telegraph Eaton Merrill, Bolden street, South Boston, to come. Make the best trade you can."

Metcalf & Duncan made an arrangement for the hire of the steamer *May Queen*, and she was despatched to the Delaware. When near the Capes of the Delaware she collided with the gunboat *Wamsutta*, and sunk, and for her value the plaintiff brings suit.

There was some dispute as to what the arrangement made by Fletcher & Duncan with the plaintiff, for the charter party, was. The plaintiff claims that the arrangement was that the defendant should pay $4·50 per hour for the tug and the cost of her coal, and should and did furnish the coast pilot, thus placing the vessel under the charge of the defendant's servant.

The defendant claimed, first, that the telegram did not authorize Fletcher & Duncan to make any arrangement beyond the employment of the tug, but defined with sufficient distinctness what they were to do. The Court ruled that the telegram was broad enough to authorize such an arrangement. The defendant also claimed that the arrangement, was that the plaintiff should furnish the pilot, and the defendant was to pay the plaintiff his hire.

He further claimed that there was no negligence on the part of the pilot, or, if there were, that the pilot was the plaintiff's agent, and the defendant was entitled to recover from the plaintiff the value of his steam-pumps on board, and other damage. The evidence on the question of what the contract was, and whether the collision occurred through the negligence of the pilot, was very conflicting, and those points were left to the jury. The claim of the plaintiff was for $15,000; the counter-claim of the defendant for $10,000. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $5602 50.

A CHICKEN THIEF.—On Wednesday night one John Lewis Schmidt was caught at Chesnut Hill, having in his possession a lot of chickens, turkeys, shovels, etc., about which he could not make a very clear statement. Upon investigation it was found that the articles had been stolen from the premises of Benjamin Jones, who resides in Montgomery county. Alderman Thomas heard the case, and ordered him to be sent to Montgomery county to answer the charge of larceny.

He was placed in the charge of Officer Schaffer, with orders to take him to the scene of his depredations. While on the cars of the Norristown Railroad, Schmidt managed to escape somewhere between Spring Mills and Conshohocken. Officer Schaffer finding that his bird had flown, returned to this city, and with the assistance of Officer Nutt, discovered the individual last night at a house in Shippen street. He was taken to Montgomery county this morning.

BIRTHDAY OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Thursday being the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of England—an event which has always been celebrated in this city with much enthusiasm by English residents—the British shipping in the ports were dressed in holiday bunting. During the evening quite a number of pleasant reunions were had at the houses of our most prominent English families, and "good Queen Victoria's" health was frequently drunk by enthusiastic admirers.

HOUSE BROKEN INTO.—The residence of O. H. P. Conover, at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Sansom, was entered by thieves last night. They effected their entrance through the kitchen window, but before they secured any booty they were frightened off by the police. Housekeepers should see to it that all their windows are secure, as the city is at present full of suspicious characters.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC THIEF.—Yesterday James Ayres, *alias* Flynn, entered the West Philadelphia Hose house, and abstracted therefrom a silver fire horn, and was making away with it when the police captured him, and took him before Alderman Allen in default of bail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A lad named William Hamilton, 14 years of age, residing at No. 935 South Fourth street, was run over by a wagon at Almond street wharf yesterday morning, and instantly killed.

TILL-TAPPING—CAUTION.—Yesterday the cigar store of Horatio Garey, in Fifteenth street, above Stiles, was entered by a thief, who adroitly relieved the money-drawer of its contents, and made his escape. Several such events have transpired recently in the immediate neighborhood, and it behooves the residents and shopkeepers to be on the alert, so that the scamp or scamps may be apprehended.

BASE BALL.—The Athletics will have a grand club match to-morrow afternoon, at their grounds, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue. The nine that are to play the Eureka on the 7th of June next will play a picked nine from the rest of the club. Seats will be reserved for ladies, who are particularly invited. There will be no charge for admission.

THE CITY PASTOR CASE.—This case came up this morning, when, upon the request of the counsel for Mr. McEwee, Mr Mitchell, it was postponed until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of producing the act of Assembly upon the subject of trustees. It is expected that it will be decided at that time.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning about 3 o'clock a shed in the rear of Landen's iron foundry, Nos. 1089 and 1091 Germantown road, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $100.

THE CAUSELESS FRIGHT.—

All lonely sitting, Mrs E.
Waits till her George comes home to tea;
But, hark, that stealthy fall
Of footstep nigh! What man is there,
With such smart dress and dashing air?
The lady gives a squall!
Bridget, who hears that shriek, shrieks too,
But Mrs. E., on nearer view,
Beholds her George in garments new,
Just bought from Tower Hall!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	14 00
" *Black Suits*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines," nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, etc. For public speakers and singers, and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

Do YOU want a GOOD suit of Clothing?
Do you want a SEASONABLE suit of Clothing?
Do you want a HANDSOME suit of Clothing?
If you do, go to Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, Chesnut street, below Ninth, and you will get one. We may not sell *lower price* clothing than others, but we certainly sell *cheaper* clothing. Remember, Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Basquines handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. A few more left of the dollar Shades, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

A RARE CHANCE.—Superior lot of Oil Paintings for sale at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Now is the time to embellish your parlors. Prices moderate.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., commences a sale of paintings this evening. We advise all lovers of art to attend. The sale is positive.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARPETS LAID, Curtains put up, Furniture repaired, and Mattresses made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

FURNITURE SLIPS cut and made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST, WANTED BY DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA.

Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.

This Institution has completed the alterations of its building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
AND IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
JAMES B. FERREE, President.
ED. F. MOODY, Cashier. [5 22 rp30t

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 Smrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

MARRIED.

BLOOMSBURG—SMITH.—On the 3d instant, at the Central M. E. Parsonage, No. 1812 Vine street, by the Rev. G. W. Brindle, P. BLOOMSBURG, Jr., U. S. N., to Miss ELIZA B. SMITH, of Yardville, N. J.

CALVER—ADAMS.—By the Rev. William Cathcart, May 24, G. W. H. CALVER, M. D., to LIDE, daughter of Robert Adams, Jr., all of this city.

HUTCHINSON—HENRY.—On the 23d of February last, by Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON to Miss SYLVANIA HENRY, daughter of the late William Henry, Esq., all of this city.

MARTIN—HENWOOD.—On the evening of the 17th of May, 1866, by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS J. MARTIN to Miss KATE, daughter of the late William Henwood, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 24th instant, ELIZABETH W. BROWN, in the 46th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Pritchett, No. 807 Buttonwood street, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CANTY.—On the 24th instant, ELIZA JANE CANTY, daughter of Charles Quinn, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1003 S. Eighth street, below Carpenter, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FETTERS.—On the evening of the 23d instant, BENJAMIN W. FETTERS, infant son of Wilbur F. and Amanda Fetters, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 808 Gaul street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

McDEVITT.—On the 24th inst., HENRY JAMES McDEVITT, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, John and Cecilia McDevitt, S. W. corner of Twenty-third and Pine streets, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LARY.—On the 23d instant, JULIA, relict of the late Daniel Lary, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1416 Warnock street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. Malachi's Church.

SUMMERS.—On the 23d instant, PHILIP L. SUMMERS, aged 29 years.

The relatives, friends, and those of the family, also Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 119 Jacoby street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street. Interment at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WHILLDIN.—On the 23d instant, of apoplexy, Captain WILMON WHILLDIN, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock precisely, at Old Pine Street Church, Rev. Dr. Brainerd. **

I. O. of O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 201, and the Order in general, are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall, SIXTH and CRESSON Streets, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, P. G. PHILIP L. SUMMERS.

By order of the N. G. WM. C. DAUBMAN.
M. L. KOHLHUND, Secretary. §§

SEWING MACHINE TWEEZERS, OILERS, and Screw Drivers, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT SELF-DRAWING CORKSCREWS which pull the corks out of bottles; also Cork Drawers for getting corks from the inside of bottles. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, PIPING IRONS, fine polished Laundry Irons, Mrs. Cook's Polishing Irons for shirt bosoms and collars. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
BUILDING LUMBER,
FOR SALE LOW, BY
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
[5 21 1mrp

AN HOUR WITH GENERAL GRANT.

His Views Upon Men and Measures.

The editor of the Lewiston Falls *Journal*, now at Washington, recently spent an hour in the studio of the Maine artist Simmons, in conversation with General Grant, and gives an interesting statement of the opinions expressed by him upon "men and measures." Some people will doubt whether the General would unbosom himself so fully to a stranger when he is habitually so reticent; but we give the story as we find it. The writer says:—

The General, who was dressed in a plain black civilian suit, had hardly removed his hat from his head before he took a cigar from his pocket, lighted it, and began to puff out wreaths of smoke. "I am breaking off from smoking," remarked Grant. "When I was in the field I smoked eighteen or twenty cigars a day, but now I smoke only nine or ten!"

The conversation turned to the Virginia campaigns of 1864 and 1865. "I notice," remarked General Grant, "that Mr. Swinton has published a history of the campaigns in the Old Dominion, in which he takes the ground that I gained nothing, but, on the contrary, lost many valuable lives uselessly by moving my army from the Rapidan direct towards Richmond, rather than by taking it around by water to the Peninsula, as McClellan did. This," observed the General, "is a revival of the exploded theory (referring to the McClellan policy) of subduing the Rebellion by peace measures. A half a million troops might have been kept within sight of Washington till doomsday, and the Rebellion would have flourished more and more vigorously day by day. Fighting, hard knocks only, could have accomplished the work. The Rebellion must be overcome, if overcome at all, by force; its resources destroyed, its fighting material obliterated, before peace could be obtained."

"There were but two failures in the Virginia campaign of 1864 which ought to have been successes," said Grant," and those were the failure to capture Petersburg when we crossed the James and afterwards at the mine explosion. But," added Grant, "it was all for the best that we failed in those two instances, for, had we succeeded at either time, Lee would have at once been obliged to abandon Richmond, and would have been able to secure a safe retreat into the interior of the South, where he would have prolonged the contest for years. Our failures then and the determination of the Rebels to hold on to their Capital, gave us time to extend our left southward, to bring up Sherman from Georgia, and thereby made it impossible for Lee to escape."

In reply to a question as to whether he was not surprised at the suddenness of the collapse of the Rebellion, Grant said that he was, although he had always supposed that when it would break down it would go all at once. "I thought, however," he remarked, "that it would hold out another season, and I am not sure," he added, "but that it would have been better for the country if it had. There were some parts of the country where our armies had never trod, particularly Texas, which needed to feel the blighting effects of war to bring their people to a realizing sense of the enormity of their crime, and the necessity of a thorough repentance. I find," said he, "that those parts of the South which have not felt the war, and particularly those which have been within our lines, and have therefore escaped the Rebel conscription and taxes, are much less disposed to accept the situation in good faith than those portions which have been literally overrun with fire and sword."

Referring to the temper of the Southern people, he remarked that they are much less disposed now to bring themselves to the proper frame of mind than they were one year since. "A year ago," said he, "they were willing to do anything; now they regard themselves as masters of the situation. Some of the Rebel generals," he added, "are behaving nobly, and doing all they can to induce the people to throw aside their old prejudices, and to conform their course to the changed condition of things. Johnston and Dick Taylor, particularly, are exercising a good influence; but," he added, "Lee is behaving badly. He is conducting himself very differently from what I had reason, from what he said at the time of the surrender, to suppose he would. No man at the South is capable of exercising a tenth part of the influence for good that he is, but instead of using it he is setting an example of forced acquiescence so grudging and pernicious in its effects as to be hardly realized."

"The men who were in the Rebel armies," said Grant, "acquiesce in the result much better than those who stayed at home. The women are particularly bitter against the Union and Union men. Of course," he added, "there is some bitterness of feeling among all classes, but I am satisfied it would soon die out if their leading men had not somehow got the idea that treason, after all, was not very bad, and that the 'Southern cause,' as they phrase it, will yet triumph, not in war, but in politics. In my judgment," said Grant, "the tone of certain men and certain papers at the North is such as to do incalculable mischief in making the late Rebels believe that they are just as much entitled to rule as ever, and that if they will only stand by what they are pleased to call their 'rights,' they will have help from the North. This," significantly added Grant, "is only playing over again the incipient stages of the Rebellion."

He was confident that the large majority of the Southern people would smother their resentment and become good citizens, if these mischief-makers at the North (the Copperheads) would only let them alone. For himself, if he had the power, the first thing he would do would be to seize the New York *News* and kindred sheets, which are giving the South so dangerous an idea of their own position and "rights."

"Troops," said General Grant, "must be kept in all the principal points in the South for some time to come. This will be necessary to repress the turbulence of a class of the South very dangerous to all well-disposed persons, and also to protect the rights of the freedmen, who are looked upon with deep hatred by a very large proportion of the people. I am in favor, however," he added, "of not retaining our volunteers for this duty, because they very naturally think that they fulfilled their engagement one year since."

Grant spoke in high terms of Sherman, Sheridan, Howard, and other Generals, and referred to our Mexican difficulties, forcibly adding that he believed the French invasion of Mexico a part of the Rebellion, and he should have been glad to have seen a detachment of our army sent there one year since. He would engage that Sheridan, with plenty of arms, and 2300 American troops, and a goodly number of American officers, would, with the aid of the Mexicans, clean Maximilian out of Mexico in six months.

The Names of London Streets.

The London correspondent of a Western paper contributes the following interesting gossip about the names of the streets in London:—

"The streets of London have been made matters of public interest in many ways, from Smith's book, which gives a good account of their historic associations—a book which every visitor to London should have—to Dion Boucicault's play now performing at the Princess' Theatre. But as yet no antiquary has given us an account of the naming of these streets. The first thing that strikes the wanderer through them is the poverty of names which seems to have afflicted London, and which shows itself in singular and intolerable repetitions of them. There are 36 King streets. There are 180 places named Washington in America; but fancy how coachmen and strangers in New York would swear at the father of their country if even 36 streets in New York were named for him. How loyalty to the throne is compatible with 36 King streets in London, I cannot say. There are 25 Queen streets also, and 3 Queen Squares. The House of Brunswick is remembered in 20 George streets and 9 George Yards. There are 34 Charles streets, 32 John streets, 25 Church streets and 10 Church rows, 20 Princess streets, 18 Duke streets, 17 James, 16 Cross, and 11 Chapel streets. Besides these there are unaccountable varieties, such as Old King, New John, Upper Charles, etc. etc. There are 21 New streets, 6 New roads, and 8 New courts. Thirty-two streets are named after Queen Victoria. Six of the dirtiest streets in London are called Paradise street. There is a stenchy fitness in the naming of Liquorpond street, as there is in the religious literature of Amen Corner, which is reached by Paternoster Row. Some American writer has noticed that the philosopher who admires Frederick, and defends slavery, should live at Great Cheyne Row, but it may be said for him that one reaches it through Justice Walk. It is intolerable, however, that some of the vilest and meanest lanes should be named after Shakespeare, Newton, and Milton."

A Reminiscence of the War of 1812.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE "SHANNON" AND THE "CHESAPEAKE."

A stirring story of the war of 1812 is retold in a biography of Admiral Broke, just issued by his family in England. Broke was a captain in the British navy in 1812, in command of the frigate *Shannon*, and the only notable exploit he ever performed was the capture of the *Chesapeake*. His biographer claims to have thrown new light upon that short and bloody fight. After a year's cruise, with no important result, Broke appeared off Boston, and sent in a challenge to Lawrence to fight the *Shannon* with the *Chesapeake*. The challenge was accepted, and in this book we have, for the first time, the British captain's full version of the story. The speech he made to his men, just before the vessels closed in battle, is thus given:—

"Shannons! you know that, from various causes, the Americans have lately triumphed on several occasions over the British flag in our frigates. This will not daunt you, since you know the truth that disparity of force was the chief reason. But they have gone farther, they have said, and they have published it in their papers, that the English have forgotten the way to fight. You will let them know to-day there are Englishmen in the *Shannon* who still know how to fight. Don't try to dismast her. Fire into her quarters; main deck into main deck; quarter deck into quarter deck. Kill the men and the ship is yours. Don't hit them about the head, for they have steel caps on, but give it them through the body. Don't cheer. Go quietly to your quarters. I feel sure you will all do your duty; and remember, you have now the blood of hundreds of your countrymen to avenge."

The narrative continues:—

"At this stirring and touching allusion to the fate of the *Guerriere*, the *Macedonian*, and the *Java*, many of the hardy seamen wept. A dead and heavy silence (the voiceless calm of do or die) rested over the *Shannon's* decks; but it was twice broken before a shot was fired. Jacob West, late of the *Guerriere*, said:—'I hope, sir, you will give us revenge for the *Guerriere* to-day?' To which Broke replied:—'You shall have it, my man; go to your quarters.' Another seaman, eyeing the rusty blue ensign which fluttered at the *Shannon's* mizzen peak, asked:—'Mayn't we have three ensigns, sir, like she has?' 'No,' said Broke, 'we've always been an unassuming ship.' All now went silently and resolutely to their stations."

Some incidents of the fight are thus told:—

"When Captain Broke was lying on the *Chesapeake's* forecastle deck after he was wounded, and covered entirely with lime and blood, he had a struggle for life with a huge American who was beside him, and also wounded. The American was the stronger of the two; both were weak and the struggle was faint. At last the American managed to get uppermost; he had picked up a bayonet. Captain Broke had tried to find his dagger, but could not do so. The American had lifted his arm and weapon to strike. At this moment John Hill, a marine, came up. Hill took it for granted the undermost one must be the enemy. He pointed his bayonet accordingly, and was on the point to thrust, when Captain Broke called out, 'Poh, poh, you fool; don't you know your captain?' Hill raised his arm, and ran the American through. Now, so critical was all this, that had Captain Broke lost his presence of mind, and spoken in a manner and voice unusual to himself, Hill would certainly have made a wrong and fatal attack. But Captain Broke spoke as calmly and as naturally in voice and manner as he had been used to do for years on board the *Shannon*, and before the man who now delivered him (one may say), as a consequence of that 'presence of mind.'

"Thirty-two British subjects were found on board the *Chesapeake*, and, as Captain Broke said, 'after it was all over!' and it was said at the time, as well as believed by all, that the resistance made against the *Shannon's* boarders was by Englishmen! who, if captured, would probably be hung at the yard-arm, as traitors to their country. Three men who attacked Captain Broke and wounded him were British subjects.

"When the *Chesapeake* was boarded most of the men in the fore and maintops fled to the deck, and so did one out of the mizzentop; the seventh man in this top kept up his fire on the boarders, and much annoyed them. He was closely watched, but no one could get a shot at him. A seaman, a tall, strong man (his name not certain, but perhaps Gorman), stormed the top, and threw the American out into the starboard quarter boat of the *Chesapeake*. This was done just as the forecastle contest was ending.

"The loader of the ninth gun on the quarter-deck of the *Shannon* was struck by a grape-shot. It entered just below the stomach, and fell into the cavity of the body; but the brave fellow loaded his gun although thus wounded. He would not go below, and was led to the arm chest, abaft the after gun, and there he lay down in dreadful agony, and begging those about him to put their hands into the wound and take the shot out, saying, 'I shall do well enough if you will only do that.' Of course he died."

Cooper's "History of the Navy of the United States" gives a different phase of this famous fight. The crew of the *Chesapeake* were in bad humor, on account of a delay in the payment of prize money, many landsmen were on board, some of the officers were ill on shore, and in less than fifteen minutes from the beginning of the engagement, Captain Lawrence and all his best officers were struck down by the enemy's shot, so that "the upper deck was left without an officer above the rank of a midshipman." Cooper writes (vol. ii. p. 105):—"The people of the *Chesapeake* had not the means to resist, neither were they collected nor commanded in the mode in which they had been trained to act." He adds that, "perhaps the capture of no single ship ever produced so much exultation on the part of the victors, or so much depression on that of the beaten party, as that of the *Chesapeake*;" but that when the Americans "were told of their defeat and called on to acknowledge that their enemy was victorious in one of the most extraordinary combats of the age, they have generally given all the credit to the conquerors that they deserved, and while they frankly admit that the victory was remarkable, they may be excused from believing it quite as much so for standing alone in such a war as for any other distinguished characteristic." The biographer of Admiral Broke, although he furnishes some interesting information, does not destroy the force of these conclusions.

Playing Cards for Kisses.

The Chicago *Republican* tells the following:—Louis Feine and his wife appeared before Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning, charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order. Louis keeps a saloon on Canal street, near Monroe. He has a young wife, and the two amuse themselves on these spring evenings by sitting in the saloon and playing euchre, with kisses for stakes. It so happened that several people stood at the window, and peered in at the chinks and crannies at this spectacle of home-like bliss. A couple of officers noticing the crowd, joined it, and themselves peered. But at that unhappy moment it came to pass that the husband had won the game, and with magnanimity at once unasked for and insulting, declined to receive the dues. She threw the cards in his face. He slapped her. She lifted a chair and threatened him. The devil of discord held at once entire possession. He seized and shook her. The policemen went in and arrested them both. Their faces were red, their eyes sparkled, and their mouths nervously twitched. When they came before the Justice, however, love had relit his lamp and furled his purple wings. They stood hand-in-hand, with downcast eyes, like truant children, and blushed when their exploits were narrated. Each pressed the other's hand as the throwing of the pack, the slapping of the face, the lifting of the chair, were mentioned, and sighed out, "I didn't mean to do it."

They were fined $3 each. He paid it and they departed, she saying, "Now, Louis, you won't refuse my kisses again, will you, love?" And he replied, "Oh, never."

—An Indian girl in Wisconsin recently killed herself, because of the social slights imposed upon her.

—Why are gentlemen's love-letters liable to go astray? Because they are generally misdirected.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Daily Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·40 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Are located at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 11 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·30 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00

At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5·30, and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 2 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 4 4 2mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,558
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,586·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,956·89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor

Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Peniston,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooks,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,

Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
William D. Lewis,
William B. Bullock,
William N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,

Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Lemuel Coffin,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside,
William C. Longstreth,
J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 2 30§

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,

Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 2 10m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS,

1 24wtf § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of

A. STEINMETZ,

3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc.

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut

5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS!

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

STOVES RANGES &c

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mthsf No. 510 RACE Street.

Facetiæ.

—The following, we understand, are a few of the applicants to Professor Blot for private instruction:—

The bashful man, who wishes to learn the best method of "toasting" the ladies.

The man whose blood "boiled with indignation," to learn how to "simmer down."

A young scapegrace, to know how to "sauce" the old man without getting a "basting" himself.

The speculator who has been "done brown," to know how to "dip in" without burning his fingers.

The man who has no reputation at "steak," how to get one.

A "raw" recruit to know what is the "right dress," and that when he is "mustard" into the army he ought to at once "pepper" the enemy, or await "a salt" (assault).

A hungry individual, who dislikes "loafing," to become a "well bred" man.

A man who has "kneaded" much in this life—to know if drinking yeast will make him "rise" any faster.

Country editors—to learn how to re-"hash" an old article.

Blot's Culinary Maxims.—The pot should not be suffered to call the kettle black.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—at present prices.

To secure light bread, put your flour into the hands of a grocer, and it will be sure to rise.

Domestic "broils" should be avoided.

Don't eat soup with a fork.

Potatoes should come to the table with their jackets off—being an exception to the general rule of etiquette.

—The intelligent public would be glad to know of Professor Blot:—

What is the correct mode of "larding the lean earth?"

Can a cutlet be cooked from a "false calf?"

In a bill of fare should horse-meat steaks come under the head of Hors d'Œuvre?

How he sets a table of contents?

Whether anything should be well done when a "rare" opportunity occurs?

—Greenbacks—United States Treasury notes.

Drawbacks—Officers drawing pay for hanging around hotels.

Gumbacks—United States postage stamps.

Comebacks—The counterfeit fifty-cent notes.

—John Rogers might have learned something from Professor Blot. The careless fellow let his stake burn while he was cooking himself. "That's what's the martyr."

—Has Professor Blot any family? If so, he must be Blot (below) pa (r).

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A Modern Tantalus.—A writer in *Fraser's Magazine* says:—A useful, if hackneyed, moral may be enforced by a story told of M. de Beaujon, the financier, who built the Elysee Bourbon, and fitted it up in a style of luxury that made it one of the wonders of Paris. An Englishman obtained leave to visit it, and on entering the dining-room found a table magnificently laid out. "Your master," he observed to the *maître d'hotel*, "makes wonderfully good cheer." "Helas, sir, my master never sits down to a regular dinner: a single plate of vegetables is prepared for him." "Here, at least, is food for the eye," said the visitor, pointing to the pictures. "Helas, sir, my master is nearly blind." "Well," resumed the Englishman, on entering the second suite, "he compensates himself by listening to good music." "Helas, sir, my master has never heard the music which is played here; he goes to bed early, in the hopes of snatching a few minutes' sleep." "But at all events, he enjoys the pleasures of walking in that magnificent garden." "Helas, sir, he cannot walk." In a word, the supposed Lucullus was leading the life of Tantalus; for all purposes of enjoyment he was the poorest of the poor.

Propelling Vessels by Turbine Wheels.—An interesting trial of a new mode of propulsion for steam vessels by steam has been made on the Thames. The *Nautilus*, an eighty-seven ton boat, fitted with Ruthven's hydraulic propeller, was fairly and successfully tried against a river boat. The propeller consists of a turbine wheel below the water-line, which throws out with great force water admitted from the bottom by four nozzles, two at the stem and two at the stern. The vessel, of course, goes forward when the latter and backwards when the former is used. If the stream of water be sent in opposite directions the vessel turns as on a pivot. A rudder is not really wanted. Numerous advantages are specified, among them that the water of a leak would be rapidly forced out and made to serve instead of to sink the vessel. All the machinery of motion is wholly out of the reach of injury by an enemy, and the Government has ordered the building of a gunboat on this principle.

Restaurants at the Paris Exhibition.—Part of the "international" character of the Paris Exhibition next year will be illustrated in the restaurants which are to be established in connection with it. An attempt will be made to exhibit the peculiarities of diet in different countries, and the waiters are to be clothed in the respective costumes. A correspondent, speculating upon these different refreshment rooms, says:—"The Englishman will expect to have his roast beef and ale; the Yankee his pork and beans, buckwheat cakes, and green corn; the Dutchman his *sauerkraut;* the Spaniard his *olla caldo* and *dulces;* the Italian his maccaroni; the Esquimaux his blubber; and the Chinaman his rice and birds' nests—perhaps, in a quiet way, a rat or so. As a large space will be devoted to the Polynesians, some very curious culinary preparations from that quarter of the globe may be looked for."

Parisian Diet.—The regular victualling of Paris is one of its most wonderful features. During the year 1865 2,882,629 hectolitres of wine were absorbed by the thirsty population (a hectolitre is equivalent to 107 pints). During the same period 112,602 hectolitres of brandy and 76,000 of cider were imbibed, as well as 340,308 hectolitres of beer; of grapes, 7,549,898 kilos were eaten (a kilo 2·2046 pounds); of meat coming from slaughter-houses, 111,546,262 kilos; of dead meat sent up from the country or from abroad, 18,556,223 kilos; and of various other kinds of meat, such as venison, kid, etc., 7,062,489 kilos; of pork, hams, and tongues, 1,800,000 kilos; of cheese, 13,291,231f. worth; oysters, 2,409,910f.; of fish, 13,009,000f.; of game, 23,000,000f.; of salt, 10,000,000f.; of ice for cooling purposes, 8,000,000f. worth; of charcoal, 4,000,000 kilos; and of coals, 695,000,000 kilos.

A Sculptor in Court.—The French sculptor Courtel recently sued one Fitzgibbon, son of the Mayor of Cork, for breach of a contract—the case being this:—Fitzgibbon ordered a statue of his father, for which the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars was to be paid. The work was undertaken, but after some time Fitzgibbon stopped it, on the ground that the people of Dublin had objected to the erection of a statue of Prince Albert; hence there was opposition to statues in Ireland, and the elder Fitzgibbon would accordingly not be honored in that way. The sculptor, however, insisted upon the fulfilment of the contract, and the court decided in his favor—decreeing that he should retain the plaster cast and receive one thousand dollars as damages from Fitzgibbon.

A New Artificial Arm.—London papers notice an artificial arm of novel construction. It is hollow and light, yet very strong. The elbow and wrist movements are simply effected by cords working entirely from the shoulder-joint of the lost arm or forearm. The artificial arm is attached only by a cross-strap passing behind the back to the opposite shoulder and not crossing the chest. It enables the wearer to feed himself, to doff his hat, to drive and to carry weights.

Perils by Rail.—A frightful disaster recently occurred on the Brighton Railway in England, by which many persons were killed and wounded. A survivor states that when the crash took place he was in a first-class carriage, with another gentleman and two ladies, and that when they attempted to extricate themselves from the wreck they found the doors of their carriage locked. Luckily he had a railway key with him, and with it released himself and his fellow-passengers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3? N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets. 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL NORRIS, Executor of the estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 28, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 18 fmw 5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD M. PAXSON, Administrator of the estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 18 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. Third Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22§rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
? 2 3m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY	do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS'	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 4 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's Press office.
Charles H. Graffen, Sunday Mercury office.
James Nolen, Inquirer office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
B. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
B. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M'Carthy, No. 169 Erreta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.
Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.
DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.
This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.
N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 10 6m

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, MONEY AND BULLION, and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 2, 1866, sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

McCLELLAN U. S. HOSPITAL.

VIZ.:

24 Frame Buildings.
2 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 15 000 gallons each.
2 do. do. do. do. 4000 do. do.
1 do. do. do. do. 2500 do. do.
2 Large Tubular Boilers, 33 inches in diameter.
1 Guild & Garrison's Steam Pump
1 Worthington Steam Pump, No. 1.
2 Cooking Ranges.
19 Iron Soil Containers.
12 Iron Hoppers.
2 Iron Truck Cars.
1 Ice Box
4 Wash Troughs, 15 feet long.
37 Wooden Wash Sinks, zinc-lined.
34 Table Tops and 270 Trestles.
98 Wooden Benches.
29 Tables.
64 Window Sash (assorted).
1 Flag-staff
Counters, Drawers, Shelving, etc., in Dispensary.
2725 feet Oak Picket Fence.
36,000 feet loose Lumber.
110,200 Bricks in chimney, stacks, ranges, etc.
The frame buildings contain about—
302,424 feet Hemlock and White Pine scantling.
278,079 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards.
231 298 feet Rough Boards.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to
4150 feet of 3 inch Iron Water Pipe.
790 feet of 3-inch Iron Gas Pipe.
480 feet of 1½ inch Iron Gas Pipe.
2780 feet of 12-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.
1425 feet of 8-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The Buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The 8, 9, and 10 o'clock A. M. trains of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at the McClellan Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 25 7t Captain and Asst. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

495 Army Wagons,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,
14 two-horse Wagons,
17 Spring Wagons,
4 Watering Carts,
48 Light Carts,
50 two horse Ambulances,
1 Buggy,
1084 single sets Harness,
472 Saddles,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,
285 pounds Coil Chain,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,
2577 pounds of Lead,
3500 pounds Scrap Steel,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,
11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,
30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
700 Sash with Glass,
195 pounds Tallow,
Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
Wheelbarrows,
Blankets,
Buckets,
Chains,
Halters,
Wrenches,
Anvils,
Smiths' Bellows,
Portable Forges,
Planes,
Barrels,
Kettles,
Stoves, etc.

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at West Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the Satterlee United States Hospital, viz:—
83 Frame Buildings.
2 Board Walks.
2 Cedar Water-Tanks, capacity 24 000 gallons each.
1 do. do. do. 1 000 gallons.
2 do. do. do. 1 300 gallons each.
1 Iron Water-Tank, capacity 1 200 gallons.
3 do. do. do. 900 gallons each
6 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal-Scale.
1 Woodward Steam Pump.
1 Morris, Tasker & Co.'s Steam-Pump, No. 1.
3 Horizontal Tubular Boilers
1 Upright Boiler, with iron chimney.
1 Flagstaff, 112 feet high.
1 Lever Pump (J. West's patent).
2 Wooden Wash-Troughs.
9 Iron Hoppers.
12 cases Pigeon-Holes and Book-Racks.
2520 feet Picket Fence.
45,500 Bricks, in chimney-stacks and ranges.
The Frame Buildings contain about:
640,389 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
184,047 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
269,827 feet Flooring Boards.
840,000 feet Rough Boards.
6442 feet Shelving.
99 feet Office Railing.
Also, 8 Sentry Boxes.
The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale: Cash, Government funds. A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The iron and terra cotta pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to
1868 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water pipe.
174 feet of 2 inch cast-iron water pipe.
651 feet of 2 inch gas pipe.
75 feet of ½-inch water pipe.
2356 feet of 10-inch terra cotta pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, &c., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Market Street Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every three (3) minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 17 8t Capt. A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
New York, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—
20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D. H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons, old measurement

Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement

Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement

Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement

Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD

Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
5 15 tuth6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

Quartermaster's Office,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, May 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best white ash anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 21 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL May 26, for the DIGGING and GRADING, also for the MASON-WORK, required in the erection of the Academy for the Sisters of Notre Dame, Rittenhouse square. For plans apply to E. F. DURANG, Architect, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, who reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids. 5 21 2t*

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 5m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1863-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 4 2

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—A crowded house testified to the appreciation in which Mr. Booth is held, no matter in what character he appears. His "Iago" is indeed a character which is so closely studied as to bear close analyzing, each performance revealing some new and subtle thought, some masterly action or expression. The thorough self-possession of "Iago," his dauntless daring in all his acts of villany, give great grandeur to the character, the grandeur that inspires fear, and not contempt. Booth's appearance and costume in the scene of the murder of "Roderigo," substituting the cyprus striped burnous for the modern dressing gown, usually worn, was very picturesque.

Mr. Barron is one of the best "Othellos" beyond the "starry" limits of our stage. He reads the part admirably, giving it earnestness, power, and dignity. Miss Graham, though wanting force in "Emilia," deserves praise for her costume, which became her well and was in the style of the period. Miss Germon's "Desdemona" was like the weak attempt of a novice; she was inaudible nearly all the time. Her dress, too, was utterly wanting in elegance. Mr. Fawcett's 'Roderigo" was judiciously played, with humor sufficient, but without the grotesque clownishness with which the part is usually invested. This evening, for his benefit, Mr. Booth plays "Richelieu."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The very best part Miss Rushton has played is "Pauline," in the *Lady of Lyons*. She is decidedly better in sentiment than in comedy. Her quiet repose of manner, and her utter freedom from exaggeration or staginess gave great freshness to her impersonation of this much-abused heroine. This evening, Miss Rushton will play "Angele," in the *Black Domino*. This is an opera of Auber's, the libretto of which is by Scribe, and a most charming and romantic story, with a spirited dialogue. There is great scope for Miss Rushton's magnificence of costume, in which she has certainly no equal on the stage. Miss Rushton will sing several songs. To conclude, *Bombastes Furioso* will be played by her, a singularity in itself should draw a crowd of the curious.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Adams gave us a "Claude" full of passion and spirit, a "Claude" to win a battle, and to win a woman's heart. His readings were musical; his voice chimed admirably with the luscious poetry of Bulwer's love scenes. This evening, for his benefit, he will play "Raphael" in *The Marble Heart*. To-morrow, for the matinee, *The Lady of Lyons* will be given. There is but one more opportunity of seeing Mr. Adams after this evening. Monday, the Webb Sisters.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt will have a grand complimentary benefit at this theatre. Miss Noemie de Marguerittes has kindly volunteered, and will, for the first time, appear in the character of "Eily O'Conner," in the *Colleen Bawn*; Mrs. Mordaunt playing "Shelah;" Mr. Mordaunt "Miles." Mr. Mackay, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. James are in the cast. Miss Annie Ward will play "Anne Chute." This cast is an admirable one, and there is no doubt but that Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt will have a very full house.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, with the following programme:—

Overture, *Semiramide*..........Rossini
Shadow Dance, from *Dinorah*..........Meyerbeer
"Dreams on the Ocean," waltz..........Gungl
Larghetto, from Second Sinfonie..........Beethoven
Summer Night's Dream fantasie..........Mendelssohn
Grand Selections from *L'Africaine*..........Meyerbeer

This will be the last rehearsal of the season.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The "Carolina Twins" were visited by all the medical faculty yesterday, and by them pronounced to be one of the wonders of the age. All the world should see them.

THE FREEDMEN.

How Virginia Courts Dole out "Justice"—What Sort of Stuff it is, Etc.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO "FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY, FOR THE RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN."

FRIENDS' MISSION HOUSE, YORKTOWN, Va., 5th Month 19, 1866.—The Court of this county held its session to-day. I was present when the following scene occurred:—A colored man by the name of Robert Lewis, who resides at Acretown, was peaceably standing near the door, outside of the Court House, when a white man by the name of Jones, under the influence of liquor, walked up to him, and pushing him so violently that he fell, said, "You are a white man, aint you now?" at the same time making a pass at the falling colored man with his fist, but missed his mark. The colored man at once regained his footing, and with one blow knocked his assailant down, when the colored man was immediately seized by other white men, and dragged into the court-room, Jones following, striking and kicking the colored victim, who in return kicked and struck Jones in the presence of the Court, when the colored man was overpowered by the Sheriff, lawyers, and others, and placed at once on trial, for contempt of Court, and, on complaint of Jones, for assault and battery.

Lewis, the colored man, said "Jones began on me and struck me first." The Court at once stopped him, saying, "You are not to open your mouth in this Court." Jones was the principal witness; another man, so much intoxicated that he could not repeat the oath after the Justice, and only kissed the Bible for the oath, testified that he saw the "nigger strike and kick Jones."

The negro again attempted to say, "He struck me first." Powers, the Chief Justice, and other magistrates on the bench, told the negro to stop speaking. "You are not allowed to speak here." A number of white and colored men said they saw Jones begin on the negro, but none were called to testify in his behalf.

The negro was ordered to recognize in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), for his appearance before the grand jury at the next Court.

The negro said he had no friends, only a mother, and she had no property. At this a white man rushed up with a large, knotty hickory stick, and struck with all his might at the head of the negro, but the negro springing backward, avoided the blow; again the white man struck with all his force at the negro's head, who, again jumping sideways, escaped the blow; again the white man struck at the negro, now cornered, but two or three, seizing the arm of the assailant, turned this third blow aside from the negro, and his assailant walked out of the door unmolested.

Some one remarked: "It will hardly do to let this pass without notice." The Judges then consulted together, and ordered the striker to be brought in, and put him on trial for contempt of Court. A lawyer pleaded his case, and said, "The man did not intend any disrespect to the honorable Court; he only gave expression, and he thought, right expression, to the highly outraged feelings of the Court, and of every honorable man in the room, towards that contemptible nigger, who had committed upon an honorable citizen of their county an outrage sufficient to excite uncontrollable passion in every good citizen; and the only wonder was, that every man who saw it did not set upon the nigger and demolish him on the spot."

The Judges, after consultation, decided, however, that it was a contempt of Court, and decreed that the fine should be $2, when Jones, who first assailed the negro at the door, stepped up and paid the fine, and the man thus released walked out cursing and swearing at the Court, the Sheriff, and the nigger. The negro meanwhile stood in mute astonishment, waiting to be disposed of. The Court, after a long time, sent for a military guard from the United States soldiers, who took him to the United States Guard House, where he now lies, waiting for the county to provide a jail of their own.

Respectfully,
JACOB H. VINING, Superintendent
Friends' Freedmen's School, Peninsula, Va.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT BUREAU R., F., AND A. L., YORK CO.—YORKTOWN, May 22, 1866.—I most heartily and fully endorse the above statement. Being informed that a disturbance of some character had taken place at the Court House, I went there and witnessed most of the affairs above-mentioned. I can but denounce the entire trial as a farce on justice, equity, and law. The whole transaction from its commencement to its terminus, was nothing less than a high-handed outrage, vindictive and cruel in its character. A full and official report will be forwarded immediately.

(Signed) F. J. MASSEY,
1st Lieut. 5th Regiment, V. R. C., Assistant Superintendent Ninth District, Va., Bureau R., F., and A. L.

The above extracts and endorsements, true copies of the original, respectfully furnished for the information of Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau R., F., and A. L.

Since I wrote the above, I have been to Bartlett's, and found our new school-house, built by our Association, from material mostly furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau, burned last night, with all the school fixtures, books, etc.

It was undoubtedly done by native white citizens, who have manifested unceasing and increasing hostility to the school there. The neighbors fired several cannon next morning, evidently in exultation over the ashes.

JACOB H. VINING, Supt. Friends' Schools.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
1200 LOTS
Embroideries, White Goods, Etc. Etc.

MR. ROBERT MACDONALD,
OF NEW YORK, WILL SELL, THROUGH
PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
AT THEIR SALES-ROOM,
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY, May 30,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely,

The entire balance of his spring importations, consisting in part of, viz.:—

Plain and Veined Cambric Edgings, in choicest quality.

Plain and Veined Cambric Insertings, in choicest quality.

A full line of Swiss Edgings and Insertings.

An entire importation of Cambric Bands and Flouncings.

Hamburg, Swiss and Cambric Insertions.

A large invoice Loom Edgings and Insertings.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Cotton Handkerchiefs.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Union Handkerchiefs.

The entire balance of Cowan & Co.'s patent and assorted Frilling.

A choice assortment of Linen Embroidered Sets.

A large invoice of Shirred and Plaited Muslins.

A full line of Cluny Lace Edgings and Insertings, of latest style.

A large invoice of real Thread Edgings.

ALSO,

There will be included in the sale full lines of Morocco Pocket Wallets and Bags of superior quality, for first-class sales.

A large invoice Paris and Chinese Fans, Paris Fancy Goods, Trimmings, etc.

A full line of superior make and latest style Hoop Skirts and Corsets, etc.

We invite the particular attention of the trade to this sale, which will comprise the most full and complete assortment of these goods ever offered at public sale in this city.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
5 25 4t AUCTIONEERS.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
On Friday and Saturday Evenings next, 25th and 26th inst., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at quarter before 8 o'clock, a fine collection of oil paintings, comprising familiar and pleasing landscapes, mountain and river scenery, marines, etc., from celebrated native artists. 5 21 6t

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PAINTINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, May 30 and 31, at 7¾ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 170 high-class imported paintings by the best English, French, Flemish, and Belgian masters.
Particulars hereafter. 5 21 10t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

TO RENT.—CAPE ISLAND COTTAGES and Stores. Notwithstanding it has been currently rumored, much to the damage of Cape May, that all desirable furnished cottages had been taken, yet I, the subscriber, have twelve to rent for the bathing season, three of which are near the Columbia House, one on Queen street, three on Washington street, three on Lafayette street, and two near the site of the late Mount Vernon Hotel. Also, three storehouses, desirably located for business. All of which will be let on reasonable terms.

Apply to JESSE M. SMITH,
At the Ridgway House, Philadelphia,
From 12 to 3 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22 and 23, 1866, or at Cape Island any time thereafter. 5 21 6t*

I. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated, Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27lm5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1318 Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1866. [5 12 1m

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

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COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

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WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
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ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
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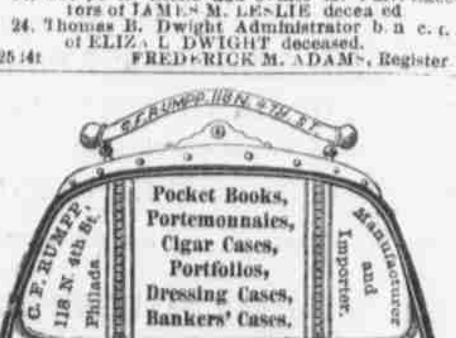
MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested. Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in June next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.
1866.
April 27, William S. Mann, Administrator of JOHN P. MONNIER, deceased.
" 28, Joseph Ryan, Executor of BRIDGET MULLEN, deceased.
" 28, Isaac K. Wright and John E. Marter Administrators of DAVID H. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 28, John B. Wright and John Smith, Executors of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased.
" 30, Hartley Dodgson Administrator, d. b. n. of JAMES DODGSON, deceased.
" 30, William M. Greiner and John Yard, Jr., Executors of WILLIAM ELISON, deceased.
" 30, Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of JAMES HAMILTON deceased.
May 1, Rebecca C. Lewis, Guardian of WILLING FRANCIS LEWIS (late a minor).
" 1, William H. Woods, Executor of SARAH WOODS deceased.
" 1, Michael F. Keenan, Administrator d. b. n. of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN deceased.
" 2, Levina Hassan, Administrator of HENRY HASSAN deceased.
" 2, John M. Kellock, Administrator c. t. a. of Rev. SHEPPARD K. KOLLOCK deceased.
" 3, Margaret A. Hodgdon Executrix of SAMUEL HODGDON, deceased.
" 2, Hannah Kelly, Administratrix of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 3, Charles Smith, Administrator of JOHN R. SMITH deceased.
" 4, Passmore Williamson, Administrator of CYRUS HILLBORN deceased.
" 4, Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of CATHARINE REED, deceased.
" 4, Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of MICHAEL REED deceased.
" 8, Samuel B. Colladay, Administrator (as filed by his Executor) of JAMES H. HARRISON, deceased.
" 8, Philip and Abraham M. Knorr, Executors of JOHN KNORR, deceased.
" 9, James McGlinchey, Executor of PATRICK McGLINCHEY, deceased.
" 10, Charles Evans, Executor of ANN CLEAVER, deceased.
" 10, John and Redwood F. Warner, Executors of JOSEPH WARNER, deceased.
" 11, Joseph Wayne, Jr., Executor of JOSEPH WAYNE, deceased.
" 11, Benjamin P. Elliott Executor of FRANCIS B. McSTOCKER, deceased.
" 12, James Bonnar, Executor of HENRY CLARKE ROGERS deceased.
" 15, Josiah Reger, Executor of LEONARD REGER, deceased.
" 15, Rowland H. Stokes, Executor of THOMAS STOKES, deceased.
" 16, Charles Gilbert, Executor (as filed by his Executor), of SAMUEL GILBERT, deceased.
" 16, John Mills and William McNully, Executors of JOHN SNYDER, deceased.
" 17, Ellerslie Wallace, Guardian of MARY H. FICKY (late a minor).
" 17, Elizabeth Peters, Executrix of MARGARET LOUDERBACK, deceased.
" 18, Clayton Lippincott, Administrator of JACOB HINCKMAN, deceased.
" 18, J. George Smith, Administrator of THOMAS LEMON deceased.
" 18, Joseph Ball, Trustee of GEORGE BLACK, deceased.
" 18, Thomas H. Montgomery, Executor of GEORGE JUPITER deceased.
" 19, Francis A. Danforth and Robert Shoemaker, Executors of APPLETON H. DANFORTH, deceased.
" 19, John Thomson, Administrator of ELIZABETH J. DICKSON deceased.
" 21, Joshua Cowpland, Administrator of ANN COWPLAND, deceased.
" 21, Elizabeth E. Welch (late Tracy), Administratrix of JEREMIAH TRACY, deceased.
" 23, G. Dawson Coleman and W. Heyward Drayton Executors of HARRIET COLEMAN, deceased.
" 24, William Allen, Executor of ISABELLA ALLEN, deceased.
" 24, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of ELLEN FISHER deceased.
" 24, Robert G. White, Guardian of HENRY F. HEBERTON (late a minor.)
" 24, Thomas Megargee, Guardian of the minor children of WILLIAM PALLET, deceased.
" 24, Craig Biddle, Executor of PRISCILLA DAVIS, deceased.
" 24, Valentine Keely and Amanda L. Torboss, Executors of GEORGE KEELY deceased.
" 24, Michael Devir et. al. Administrators of EDWARD DEVIR, deceased.
" 24, Elijah J. Brigham, Administrator of ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, deceased.
" 24, Fidel Fisher, Administrator of CHRISTINA SCHMIDT, deceased.
" 24, George R. Leslie and James M. Farr, Executors of JAMES M. LESLIE deceased.
" 24, Thomas B. Dwight Administrator b. n. c. t. a. of ELIZA L. DWIGHT deceased.
5 25 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.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Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
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SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 tp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 19 6t

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
Have just opened at their new Store,
One lot of Silk Grenadines, 62½c. per yard, same as have been sold at 87½c.
Fine all wool Delaines, 37½ and 45c.
Black all-wool Delaines, 50, 60, and 70c.
Double width black all-wool Delaines, 56, 75, and 87½.
Mohair Challies, 25c. a yard.
Plaid Lenos, 33c. a yard.
Stripe Poplins for Travelling Dresses, 31½c. a yard.
Plain color Bareges from auction.
Plain color Crape Maretz from auction.
Fine quality French and Scotch Ginghams.
Best quality American Ginghams.
American Prints 12½ and 18¾c. per yard, warranted fast colors.
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Black Silks from $1 25 up to $3 50 a yard.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
Best makes of Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
LINEN GOODS.
Best makes Shirting Linens, Linen Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
A large assortment Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Plaid and Stripe Muslins, White Piques, etc.
Marseilles and Lancaster Quilts.
A large assortment Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, a new lot.
Ladies and Gents' Summer Under Vests.
Cambric Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings.
A large lot of Linen Fans, Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. 2 4§1

NEW SPRING GOODS.
The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of
House Furnishing Dry Goods,
Comprising all the best varieties of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.
SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well selected Stock of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.,
New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE [5 24 12trp
Lowest Market Rates.

6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED COATINGS,
FANCY COATINGS,
NEW STYLE CASSIMERES,
With a full line of Goods for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
From the late Auction Sales.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 24 3t Above Willow.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS—JUST OPENED,
CLUNY LACES,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, Etc.,
SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS,
LARGE PLAID MUSLINS,
MARSEILLES, FOR DRESSES. 5 24 6t

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store. We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.
Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TObacco and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—
Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking, 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound.
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1·50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco, viz.:—

Sugar-cured Seamless Navy,	per pound,	90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy,	do.	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents.
Common Western Navy,	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUStomers, and new ones come by thousands to get
Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Aniquets, Five Cent Seed and Havana.
Fandaroes, do. do. do.
De Cabanos, do. do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious; but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers.
Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4fmw1m

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes etc. 3 23m

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES, as a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM L. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
824 Chestnut
STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
DEFY COMPETITION
FOR FIRST CLASS
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Prices reduced to the lowest point.
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m 8p

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout
in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.